PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,275—New Series.

BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1901.

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. P. Jephson	15th June
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	29th "
* PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	6th July
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	13th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	20th "
M.L. PLASSY	7505	C. F. Preston	27th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	3rd Aug.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	10th "
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	17th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	24th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	31st "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Ste[illegible]ss so examined and conveyed thence in t[illegible]y's steam barges. Special attention is di[illegible]ese regulations, which are imperative un[illegible]enice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th May 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
a MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,766	1st July, 1901.

a Single class to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MARIA VALERIE.	P. Berberovich	4,235	in Aug., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND.	A. Martinolich.	6,043	25th June, 1901

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 4th June, 1901.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S. . "BANCOORA," ..2,917 tons..Sailing on or about 15th June.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 13th June, 1901.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S S. PO	2,800	G. Rapallo	15th June, 1901
" SINGAPORE	3.800	A. Dodero	15th July, 1901

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single. Tickets,	Return Tickets 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd "	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd "	165	..	..	—	—

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th June, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 14th June, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "SIMLA" 1,615 tons, on TUESDAY, the 18th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY, the 20th June, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 8th July.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 22nd June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th June, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
SALAZIE	4,235	Girard	1st Aug., 1901.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Vaquier, to sail on or about 26th June, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SAFARI	1432	Tepe	22nd June.
S. S. SULTAN	2884	Pohlenz	8th July.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to NATAL (Durban.)

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadows Street.
Bombay, 28th May, 1901.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RI-UNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian s.s. "PO." (substituted for the s.s. "R. RUBATTINO") which ARRIVED from GENOA on the 11th instant, are hereby informed, that after her departure from Suez, when near Aden, on the High Seas, it was found that the Cargo in her No. 2 Hold had caught fire, which necessitated her to pour in it a large quantity of water to extinguish the same.

Thus a good deal of Cargo has been burnt, and out of the remaining, very much has been damaged, entailing considerable loss and expenses.

Owing to this she has made the General Average. They are, therefore, requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING to the undersigned, sign the Average Bond and pay the deposit of (10) ten per cent on the invoice value of their respective goods before the delivery orders are issued to them.

C. BOGGIANO,
Agent.
15, Elphinstone Circle.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cure	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

AGENTS IN INDIA FOR

ALCOCK'S CELEBRATED FISHING TACKLE,

RODS, REELS, LINES, HOOKS, ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND BAITS.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR SPORTSMEN.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c., &c.

WHISKIES.
ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
" SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c

WINES.
SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA
CHAMPAGNE, HOCK,
CLARET, BURGUNDY,
LIQUEURS
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CAN ORS
LO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD.
&c. &c. &c.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3½ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS. MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES,
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article, Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

PIANOFORTES.

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

FOR CASH OR ON THE HIRE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE.

COTTAGES OR, UPRIGHTS—

	Cash.	Hire-Purchase for One year, per month.	Hire-Purchase for Two years per month.
	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S Standard Indian Sympathetic	780	73 0	38 12
BLUTHNER'S Vertical Upright, Height 4 ft. 3 in.	985	92 0	48 12
BLUTHNER'S Overstrung Upright Grand, 7 1-4 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 3 in.	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Semi-Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 3 ft. 11 in.	985	92 0	48 12
ERARD'S Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 1 in.	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Upright Grand, 7 Octaves, 4 ft. 6 in.	1,845	172 0	91 0

HORIZONTAL GRANDS (3 legs)—

	Cash.	Hire-Purchase for One year, per month.	Hire-Purchase for Two years per month.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Standard Indian Horizontal Grand, 5 ft.	1,200	109 0	59 4
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Mignon Grand, 6 ft. 5 in.	1,800	163 0	89 0
BLUTHNER'S Drawing Room Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,700	158 12	84 0
BLUTHNER'S Aliquot Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,850	172 4	91 8
ERARD'S Baby Grand, 5 ft. 11 in.	2,100	196 0	103 12

EXTRAS.

Zinc-lined Packing Case for Grands... Rs. 30
" " Uprights... " 25
Revolving Piano Stool ... ... " 18
Woollen Cover ... ... Rs. 15-0
Set of Insulators ... ... " 4-8

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

Packed and delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.
IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS PIANOS.

GEO. GAHAGAN, & CO.,

ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, METAL AND TIMBER MERCHANTS, AND CONTRACTORS.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

BRIDGES, GIRDERS, ROOFS, AND STRUCTURAL WORK

Of all kinds made in our WORKS and erected if desired in any part of INDIA.

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS AND OF ALL WEIGHTS UP TO 10 TONS EACH.

FORGINGS UNDER STEAM HAMMERS, RIVETING BY HYDRAULIC RIVETER.

MUNICIPAL REQUIREMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SANITARY AND WATERWORKS REQUIREMENTS.

SUPPLIERS OF

CAST AND WROUGHT IRON PIPES, GALVANIZED PLAIN AND CORRUGATED IRON PLATES.

BARS, ANGLES AND TEES (IRON AND STEEL), ROLLED BEAMS, TOOLS, CEMENT, ETC, ETC.

OFFICE AND WORKS,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

SMOKE ONLY

LIVIERATO & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a
General Kitchener	per 100	4	0	India	per 100	2	8
Sarah Bernhardt Gold Tipped	"	4	0	Extra No. 1	"	2	4
Queen Olga extra " "	"	4	0	Extra No, 2 Gold tipped	"	2	0
Imperial	"	4	0	Extra No. 2	"	1	12
Star	"	3	0	Tommy's Gold tipped	"	1	8
Aromatic	"	2	12	Extra No. 3	"	1	8
Extra No. 1 Gold tipped	"	2	8	Extra popular	"	1	0
Extra	"	2	12				

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.

LIVIERATO & CO.,
75, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

ATLAS PRESERVATIVE D

For use on raw Hides and Skins, as an improved substitute for Salting, Sun Drying, &c.

PERMANENTLY PRESERVES Hides and Skins, without stain, both for baling and storing.

ARRESTS DECAY of Grain and Fibre in all stages, and destroys Odours.

PREVENTS the attacks of all Insects and Vermin.

IS NOT DETRIMENTAL to the ordinary processes of Fellmongering, Depilating, and Tanning.

LEATHER is improved through Hides and Skins treated with D, being rendered homogeneous in condition.

For Fuller Particulars apply to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "ADRIATICO," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 7.

The Company's SURVEYOR, CAPTAIN MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within 7 days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Surveys can be allowed after the 7 days, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

H. PETEANI,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Bombay, 13th June, 1901.

RECLAMATION OF GROUND AT MAZAGON.

TENDERS are invited for FILLING UP the RECLAMATION SPACE on the Shore side of the Sea Wall of the P. and O. Co.'s Dockyard at Mazagon. All Tenders should be sent to the Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company, Fort, on or before the 30th instant. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. Co., Bombay.
13th June, 1901.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
CLOSING OF THE KHOPOLI BRANCH DURING THE MONSOON.

WITH effect from the 15th June, 1901, and until further notice, the KHOPOLI BRANCH LINE will be CLOSED for all descriptions of Through and Local Traffic.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 10th June, 1901.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
DISCONTINUANCE OF EXTRA LOCAL TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KALYAN.

ON and after SATURDAY next, the 15th of June, 1901, the following EXTRA LOCAL PASSENGER TRAINS now running between Bombay and Kurla, and between Bombay and Thana, will be discontinued, namely :—

DOWN TRAINS.	On week days. H. M.	Daily. H. M.	UP TRAINS.	On week days. H. M.	Daily. H. M.
Bombay, Victoria terminus	D 18 15	20 5	Thana	D ...	21 15
Kurla	A 18 55 D ..	... ...	Kurla	A ... D 19 30	21 39 21 40
Thana	A ...	21 2	Bombay, Victoria terminus	A 20 10	22 20

W. H. NICHOLSON,
For General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 11th of June, 1901.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
SUPPLY OF BOARDS TEAK WAGON BOTTOM, ROOF AND LINING.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the AGENT at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M. (Gun Fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June, 1901, for the supply of :—

110 Tons Boards Wagon Bottom
30 Tons Boards Roof
60 Tons Boards Lining.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Railway's printed form, which can be had on application to the undersigned together with specification and particulars of delivery.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB.
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 13th June, 1901.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. DHARAMSEY MEGHJEE KAPADIA has contracted TO SELL the following property and all persons having claim against the same by way of lease, lien, sale, gift, mortgage, inheritance or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, 18, Esplanade Road next door to the National Bank of India, within 14 days from the date hereof after which time the sale will be completed, and all claims thereafter made shall be considered as null, void and waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or buildings standing thereon situate lying and being at Girgaum or Breach Candy Road in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1304 Square Yards, be the same, little, more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Nos. 65,127 and 2?4, and new No. 1-634, 012 & 1610 old Survey Nos. 100 to 102 and new Survey No 10-8(3), and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C ward Nos. 2153,2 83 2186 and 2187 (1) Street Nos. 390, 31, 34 and 35 and bounded as follows : that is to say on or towards the East by the said Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, on or towards the West by the property of Jagannath Shanker Sheth, on or towards the North by the Burrows Lane, and on or towards the South by the property and vacant ground belonging to the said Jagannath Shanker Sheth and which said hereditaments and premises are also bounded by a masonry wall and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.—Dated this 13th day of June, 1901.

PAYNE, GILBERT, SAYANI & MOOS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness,
Mellowness, and fine Character.
Strongly recommended to all who desire
a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

HORSE'S FOOD,

Crushed Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned food can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2,
BOMBAY.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB-BRANCHES :—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES :—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur. Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
PRANLAL SAMBHULAL DESAI, Esquire, Chief Agent Guzerat and Kattyawar.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Sura
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS :—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO ! POLO !! POLO !!! EROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Polo Sticks and Balls : order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS, Engagement, Signet and Fancy Gem Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Links, Studs and all sorts of Jewellery always ready in stock. Inscriptions, Crests and Monograms engraved on Presentation Articles in best artistic style.—P. MEHTA and Co., 69 Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

BLUTHNER PIANO FOR SALE.—The property of W. Shilstone, Esq., Bluthner Upright Overstrong Grand Original. Cost Rs. 1,000. Offer invited. On view MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WANTED, a good MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN, one having practical experience in General Engineering work preferred. Apply to ALCOCK, ASHDOWN and Co. Ld., Mazagon.

ASQUITH & LORD, Opposite Clock Tower.—New Grey Silk Hakf. Scarfs, Latest Styles, for Sailor Knots, Rs. 2-8. New Silk Ties for Bows, Rs. 1-8. Riding Scarfs and Golf Bows from Rs. 1-12. Washing Ties for Bows, 6 for Rs. 2-8.

ROY & Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay, Homœopathic medicines, Rey. Muller's Solerlbelotti Specifics, and Dr. Schussler's Tissue Remedies.

WATER COOLERS.—will keep a drink cold all night, and should be in every household. Price Rs. 3 each.—KEMP & Co's Esplanade Branch.

LOAN of Rs. 15,000 required for 2 years, interest with lump sum profits guaranteed. Apply for particulars to "No. 36," care of this paper.

UNBREAKABLE COMPOSITION Cricket Balls Re. 1. Muscle Developers Rs. 3, 4 and Rs. 5.—E. SEYMOUR-LYNN, Lower Colaba, Bombay.

TOILET SETS.—For Washing Table. All New Shapes, with pretty Flower decorations, just to hand. Prices beyond competition.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row.

TO LET.—A ROOMY FLAT, Four Rooms with Bath-rooms, &c. Moderate Rent. In Eldon Road, opposite High Court. Apply "J. J." care of "Bombay Gazette."

VICEREGAL TOUR.—Now ready ALBUMS of HIS EXCELLENCY LORD CURZON'S Second Autumn Tour in India, containing over a hundred Photographs SELECTED and APPROVED by H. E. including receptions, Darbars, visits and return visits, groups, Presentation of addresses, views of places visited and Holy Temples, Gersoppa Waterfalls, &c, &c, too numerous to detail. For particulars and prices please apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, Hornby Row, Bombay.

AGRICULTURAL CATTLE.—BULLOCKS in large numbers of best Malwa breed in good condition and fit for immediate work. I can supply 500 in a week. Apply to FRAMROZE K. PATEL, Government Contractor, Mhow, C. I.

FOR SALE.—Those who can afford the best should buy the best FOUNTAIN PENS. The only best. No others are as good. Simple in construction. No shaking. Perfect in operation. Always ready. Apply H. D. PUDUMJEE, 18, Bank Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Well matched pair BAY ARAB PONIES. Height 13-2. Age rising 7. Believed sound, quiet to ride or drive. Price Rs. 900. Apply to E. M. PRATT, I. C. S., Sholapur.

ELECTRIC PUNKAHS, Storage Batteries, and Dynamos, stocked by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9. Meadows Street, Bombay.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS SUPPLIERS.—Original Firm which supplies first-class English Nurses, high-caste Goanese and Mahomedan Servants. Patronized by leading clubs, Messes, Hotels, the Army and Navy. Forwards Servants' Certificates if required. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

A RIGHT HIT AFTER ALL—Our Cossi Silk is just the thing that will suit you for your summer wear, because it is cool, smooth, washing and durable, A piece 7 yards by 51 inches for Rs. 16, cash or V.-P P. Write for samples to A. CROWN & Co., 12, Armstrong Road, Benares.

DIMITRINO'S CIGARETTES.—Another fresh lot of these High Class EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, to hand per S. S. Caledonia. Price List on application. Sole Agents D. MERWAN, and Co. General Tobacconists, 30, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SIGNOR NICCOLO LAGATOLLA, L. N. R. C. M., Member of the I. of M. of Great Britain etc., Opera Conductor, Musical Director and Solo Violinist. For Private Tuitions as well as Solo or First Violin, for Concerts at Home, Orchestra Conductorship, etc., 20 Church Gate Street. Pupils received and visited. Schools attended. Candidates Coached for Local Musical Examinations.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 5 per cwt and 26 per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phœnix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

IF you are anxious to deal in Sewing Machines write for Wholesale Terms to the SINGER Co. Importers of German Imitations repent to their bitter end and ultimately become Insolvents. Cheaper at first is dearer in the end.

LOANS.—ADVANCES made on approved security of all descriptions. Transactions strictly confidential. Terms moderate. Apply S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., House and Financial Agents, 17 Bank Street, Fort.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—ROOMS are VACANT in the LANOWLI HOTEL. Apply F. M. Dotivala, Lanowli.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WHY spend money in vain for Monsoon BOOTS and SHOES, also grinding setting Razors, Knives, &c. Please try DANNEY & Co., Boot Makers, 20, Medows Street.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay ; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL. A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Price Rs. 4-2 per case.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phœnix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branche A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

BY USING "VERMITE" COCKROACHES, BEETLES, &c., are forced from their haunts to the open to POSITIVELY DIE, so that they can be swept away, instead of dying, as is the case with many other powders, at the back of partitions, &c.,—Per box, Ans. 14. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q," care of "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
FIRST CLASS COUPON TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOOKS of FIRST CLASS COUPON TICKETS available by any Train between BOMBAY and POONA from the 15th JUNE to the 15th OCTOBER, 1901, will be issued on application at the Office of the Undersigned, at the following REDUCED RATES, on the conditions named below :—

Book of 24 Coupon Tickets.................Rs. 100.
Book of 36 Coupon Tickets.................Rs. 150.

2. Each ticket will be available for One Journey either from Bombay to Poona or from Poona to Bombay.

3. At the commencement of each journey the Book of Coupons must be handed to the Booking Clerk who will date and sign on each occasion the first Ticket in the Book, and similarly at destination the Book of Coupons must be handed to the Ticket Collector, who will detach a Ticket for the journey. A ticket not dated and signed by the Booking Clerk at the commencement of the journey will be treated as if the passenger were travelling without a Ticket. The Holder of the Ticket must also sign each Ticket in the place provided before it is detached by the Ticket Collector. The signature may be in pencil.

4. No coupon must be detached by the Holder; any Coupon so detached will not be recognized but the full ordinary fare for the journey, namely Rs. 7-7 will be payable.

5. These Coupons are issued subject to all the Rules and Regulations of the Company and any breach of these Rules will render the coupons null and void.

The Tickets will be issued on the express condition that they are not transferable and that no refund whatever will be claimable for any Tickets unused between the date of issue and the period to the 15th of October, 1901, or lost or mislaid or under any circumstances whatever.

6. The usual free allowance of luggage will be given on the Tickets and they can be used for reserving accommodation, provided sufficient notice is given before-hand.

7. The Holder may join or alight from the Train at any Station on the journey but must give up the Ticket at the Station where he alights, and have it signed and dated where he joins the train.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 6th of June, 1901.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

What's the matter with your

CYCLE?

BETTER LET OUR EXPERT LOOK IT OVER.
GET NONE BUT GOOD REPAIR WORK—SUCH AS WE DO.

OUR EXPERT'S TESTIMONIALS.—

The Honourable Mr. Justice H. Batty, Judge, High Court, Bombay :—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.

Captain H. A. Reid, Commandant, No. 3 Field Battery:—He has repaired a Bicycle for me which I thought was too far gone for repairs.

Perhaps you will need a NEW CYCLE for

Rs. 130 CASH.

If you do, come to

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.,
ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION.
CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS, &c.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,
As used by the Champion in all his matches.
Can be had from
John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.
TWENTY-SIXTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1901.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.
PRICE : Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1901 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

INDIAN INDUSTRY:
Being a Reprint of two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
MESSRS HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras

PRICE LIST OF CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS AROMATIC, MILD and FULL-FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.

On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs. A.	SMALL SIZES.		Rs. A.
ROYAL	per 100	4 12	ROYAL	per 100	3 12
EXTRA	„	3 12	EXTRA	„	3 0
IMPERIAL	„	2 12	IMPERIAL	„	2 8
EXTRA FINE	„		FINE	„	2 4
GOLD TIPPED	per 50	2 12	PRINCESS	„	1 8

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

V. FUCILE & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

TREZUKA
THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA
THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C. Obtainable of any of the Agents for above medicines.

Agents for India :—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£350,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON. E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE :

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	„	11,00,000
Uncalled Capital	„	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

		Per cent. Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5½	
„ 1 Year	5	„
„ 6 Months	4½	„
„ 3 Months	4	„

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.
LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Office and Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

48 Cenematograph Indian and English subjects films 120 to 60 feet long.
1 double door iron safe with Chubb's keys 41 by 35 1-2 by 29 1-2 on stand.
The property of a Parsee gentleman, consisting of cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing, wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, almira, meatsafe, and sofas.
1 large church organ, 12 stops.
1 mahogany square piano, by Schiedmayer.
2 Ratner's patent fire and thief-resisting English safes, 31 1-2 in. by 25 1-2 in. by 25 1-2 in.
2 Ratner's patent fire and thief-resisting English safes 33 1-2 in. by 27 1-2 in. by 27 1-2 in.
2 Ratner's patent fire and thief-resisting English safes, 37 1-2 in. by 28 1-2 in. by 27 1-2 in.

AT 2 P.M.

Several new and second hand bicycles.
1 handsome vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand victoria.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 strong-built brougham with handsome grey mare and harness.
1 strong-built landau.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF FAZENDAREE RIGHT IN TWO PIECES OF LAND
situate in Shaikally Janjiker Street, and on Esplanade Cross Road.

On TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Vinayek Shivshunker, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgagee dated the 21st day of November, 1896, the Fazendaree right in the following two pieces of land, viz;—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of land or ground situate in and fronting Shaikally Janjiker Street in the Sub-district of Mandvi, in the Island of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other parcels of ground under No. 19, formerly in the names of Sadoba Shreerangjee, Ananta Shreerangjee and Shewshunker Shreerangjee, grandsons of Dadoba Bowajee, but since transferred to the names of Harrichand Sadoba and Vinayek Shivshunker, and containing by admeasurement 1,168 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east by the respective properties of Rahimtoolla Hajee Ahmed and Mariambee, Noorbhoy Cassumbhoy, Mahomedally Ally Mahomed, Mahomed Fatta Soortee and Pestonjee Bejonjee, [illegible] by the Jooma Musjid and the property of Mahom[illegible]way, on the north by the respective properties [illegible]ee Paroo, Nowaitdas Purshotumdass and of [illegible]dlall, and on the south by Shaikally Janjiker [illegible] which said land is covered with building of [illegible] daughter of Sorabjee Muncherjee.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate in and fronting the Esplanade Cross Road, in the subdistrict of Mandvie, in the Island of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 391 and 632, formerly in the name of Cassinath Ballajee Bawajee, but since transferred to the names of the said Harrichand Sadoba and Vinayek Shivshanker, containing by admeasurement 394 square yards and two-ninths of another square yard, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east by the respective properties of Kessow Nana and Dorabjee and Sorabjee Cowasjee Powwalla, on the west by the Esplanade Cross Lane, on the north by the properties of Kessow Nana, Kessow Hurjee, and Cassinath Ganoba Pitale, and on the south by the respective properties of Dorabjee and Sorabjee Cowasjee Powwalla, and which said land is covered by the buildings of Nathoo Shambhoo Jadhow, Bapoo Bhicajee Kutchrakur, Bhugwan Hurribhai, and Ali Kikabhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.
SALE OF ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS AND BOOKS.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a collection of engineering instruments and books, consisting of theodolite, level, clinometer level, brass cross staff with compass, boxes of drawing instruments sextant, measuring chain steel tape, parallel ruler, circular divided brass scale, 48 volumes Minutes of the Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and other engineering books, etc., the property of the late H. McP. MITCHELL, Esq., Resident Engineer G. I. P. Railway.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 14th June, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

Also the property of a gentleman consisting of tables, chairs, teapoys, iron and teakwood bedsteads, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second-hand strongglass fronted miniature brougham.
1 handsome strong office shigram,
1 strong-built victoria.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.
1 grey Arab, 14-2, quiet in harness.
1 bay waler, gelding, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 second-hand strong victoria, with a handsome strong grey Arab, 14-1, 6 years, with harness complete.
1 showy and fast white mare, quiet in harness.
1 second-hand strong-built double-seated brougham in good order.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 14th June, 1901.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF EMPTY KEROSINE OIL BOXES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th June, 1901, at 4 p.m. at Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot, a lot of empty Kerosine oil boxes with tins.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One English landau by Kesterton.
To be sold in pairs by order of an English Firm a consignment of boots and shoes.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 14th June, 1901.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THE DEBENTURES OF THE SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE Co. Ld.

On MONDAY, the 17th Inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Bhaidass Nurrotumdas and on account and risk of Messrs Premchund Roychund and Fuckeerchund Premchund—

45 debentures of Rs. 500 each of the Sirdar's Carbonic Acid Inventions Syndicate Company, Limited.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 14th June, 1901.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 30
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 32
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 18
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY.............................As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS :—

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion.............................Rs. 5
Second do. ....„ 3-8
Third do. ....„ 3-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions..........As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines.............................Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line.............................„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES :—EACH—TWO RUPEES

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion.............................As. 3 per line
Second do.............................„ 4½
Third do.............................„ 2½

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-12

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 12.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 50,00,000.

Rs. 15,40,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 23,00,000 do. Bombay.
Rs. 11,60,000 do. Madras.

Rs. 50,00,000 at 1s. 3 29-32d.

Minimum rate received 51 per cent. Average rate 15·91.

Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 51,60,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 50,00,000.

Extra allotments Rs. 20,000. Bills on Madras at 1-3 15-16

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£ 93 11-16	= plus 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£ 101	= unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£108	= ,,
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£ 63 5-16	= ,,
Bar Silver in London	27 7-16	= ,,
,, New York	59 3-4	= ,,
Exchange on London at Paris	25·22 1-2	= plus 1-2
,, New York	4·88 3-8	= plus 1-8
Discount, Bank of England	3 1-2 per cent.	= unch'gd.
,, Short London Bills	2 7 8 ,,	= ,,
,, Indian Bank Bills	3 1-8 ,,	= ,,

Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm. Manchester was firm. Total sales 10,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 600 bales. Surats nil. Imports nil. Spot 4 21-32 = plus 2-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Liverpool futures—

June.	June-July.	Aug.-Sept.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·33	4·32	4·25	4·1	4·1
plus 5	plus 5	plus 5	plus 3	plus 3

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	16,000 bales.	
,, last year	2,400 ,,	
Exports to Great Britain	12,000 ,,	
,, ,, Continent	2,000 ,,	
Mid.-Uplands	8 3-8	= plus 1-16
Futures, month of Sept.	7·26	= ,, 3
Do. Do. Dec.	7·18	= ,, 1

Linseed 48 = —3d. July-August, Havre, Antwerp, Dunkirk, business done, tone steady.

Red Kurrachee Wheat, June-July Hull, business done 27 7-8.

Arrivals.—Scotra and Kurrachee.

The following statement com[illegible] the shipments of goods for the month of May, [illegible]

TO BOMBAY.

Cotton and Piece-goods.

Bleached and White	20,100,000	yards.
Unbleached and Grey	15,900,000	,,
Dyed and Coloured	5,600,000	,,
Printed	7,600,000	,,

Twist and Yarns.

Dyed and Bleached	210,000	lbs.
Unbleached and Grey	330,000	,,

TO KARACHI.

Cotton and Piece-goods.

Bleached and White	10,300,000	yards.
Unbleached and Grey	4,800,000	,,
Dyed and Coloured	1,800,000	,,
Printed	2,100,000	,,

Twist and Yarns.

Dyed and Bleached	100'000	lbs.
Unbleached and Grey	140,000	,,

TO CALCUTTA.

Cotton and Piece-goods.

Bleached and White	14,400,000	yards.
Unbleached and Grey	49,600,000	,,
Dyed and Coloured	1,700,000	,,
Printed	2,300,000	,,

Twist and Yarns.

Dyed and Bleached	440,000	lbs.
Unbleached and Grey	640,000	,,

TO MADRAS.

Cotton and Piece-goods.

Bleached and White	2,200,000	yards.
Unbleached and Grey	7,700,000	,,
Dyed and Coloured	1,300,000	,,
Printed	1,700,000	,,

Twist and Yarns.

Dyed and Bleached	480,000	lbs.
Unbleached and Grey	190,000	,,
Total Shipment of Salt	14,000	tons.

Imports of Treasure into Bombay, ex s. s. Bengal from Adelaide.

Silver Bullion	1,88,847,

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, 12th June, 1901.

Cotton	7,348	bales.
Wheat	35,684	cwts.
Linseed	13,576	,,
Rapeseed	49,940	,,
Gingellyseed	697	,,
Poppyseed	13,809	,,
Groundnuts	nil.	
Castorseed	7,103	,,
Rice	6,454	,,
Myrabollams	1,667	,,

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 13.

EXCHANGE.

The result of this week's allotment of Councils has had no effect on the market. Quotations are all unchanged and Banks still refuse to purchase bills under the basis of 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight. We hear there has been a small amount of Bank Telegraphic Transfers placed at 1s. 4 29-32d for ready, and there is a fair enquiry at one-thirty second higher for June which has not been available. We quote:—

Bank T. T.	1s. 3 29-32d.
,, Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.
3 months' sight Credits	1s. 4 1-8d
,, Francs	169 1-2
30 days' sight Hongkong	145 1-2
,, Shanghai	198 1-2
,, Japan	147 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

There has been a steadier feeling in this market to-day due to the good rains locally and the better monsoon prospects, also to the better advices received from Calcutta. The market opened at 95-2 for cash nd 95-3 for settlement, advanced to 95-4 and 95-5 respectively and closes at 95-3 and 95-4.

SHARES.

Shares are steady and some enquiry is arising for many Mill shares which have lately been entirely neglected, in the expectation of a good monsoon improving their positions. Petits after touching 1,785 closed at 1775. The Bank of Bombay shares are steady at 1,252 1-2.

BANK RATE.

The Bank of Bombay reduced its rate of interest 1 per cent this afternoon to 6 per cent per annum.

FREIGHT.

The market is very firm especially for June shipment. The steamer Kirkfield has been fixed for one picked port at 17s. June loading and is due here in ballast from Colombo on 17th instant. Cotton has been booked for Hamburg per steamer Vulcan at 19s. 6d. and 20s. is now asked by sellers. The steamer Irocas now ready has been declared for Dunkirk, and will probably go to Antwerp or Hamburg for the second port. For July business has been done at 15s. 6d. for Genoa and 15s. for Liverpool.

SEEDS.

he market is unchanged and a limited business has been reported at yesterday's rates.

COTTON.

Ready cotton has advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2 and there has been a good inquiry from the Mills and Japan shippers. Sales reported amount to nearly 4,000 bales. The tone of the market is very steady.

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.	Delivery.
Bengals H. G.	132	140	155	June.
Bilati H. G.	...	151	159	,,
,, M. G.	...	156	164	,,
Khandesh	150	156	...	,,
Khangaum	160	165	...	,,
Saw-ginned Dharwar	195	...	...	,,
Westerns	194	...	...	,,
New Crop.				
Bengals	...	162	...	25th Jan. 1902
Broach M. G.	202	...	...	25th Mar. 1902

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	47,264
Receipts from 1st Oct, to 12th June	1,766,114
Shipments for the week, to Europe	3,040
do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports	Nil.
Total	3,040

Shipments from 1st October to 12th June.

	Bales.
Europe	5,51,081
Japan	2,74,167
China	21,811
Coast Ports	20,449
Total	8,67,508

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m. High water, 9-34m., 9-8a., Low water, 2-32m., 3-22a.

P. and O. s.s. Egypt, with English Mails of 31st May, due to arrive at 6 a. m.

Aurangabad Spinning and Manufacturing Company, 3 p. m.

THE BOMBAY MILL STRIKE.—The Hope Mill, on De Lisle Road, which stopped working in August last, has re-opened.

FIRE AT BHOWNAGAR.—A fire broke out on Sunday last, near the Granary. It was not extinguished before three houses were burnt down.

THE MAHARAJA OF BHOWNAGAR.—H. H. the Maharaja of Bhownagar, accompanied by his suite, left Bombay on Wednesday night for his capital by the Ahmedabad Mail.

BURGLARY.—Fazoolbhoy Ebrahim has reported to the police that his shop in Janjiker Street was broken into during Tuesday night, an entrance having been effected by removing some tiles from the roof, and currency notes and cash, a gold chain and some foreign coins of the total value of Rs. 550 were stolen from a locked box.

DROWNED IN A HOT WATER TANK.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquiry yesterday morning, at the morgue, regarding the death of Govindji Sayaji, aged forty years, a basket maker, who resided at Phool gully, Parel Road. The deceased worked under a contractor at the Morarji Goculdas Mill at Parel. On Wednesday afternoon, Govindji got on a plank, which was lying in the hot water tank, and using it as a raft, was proceeding on it with a bundle of cane to put in the tank to be soaked. Suddenly the plank took a list on one side, and deceased fell into the water and was drowned before any assistance could reach him. The plank had always been lying in the water to be used as a raft. The police dragged the tank and recovered the body. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

DEATH OF MR. E. B. D. CORDEIRO.—A telegram was yesterday received in Bombay announcing the death of Mr. E. B. D. Cordeiro, from heart-disease at his residence in Saligao, Goa. Mr. Cordeiro was for several years an employee of the "Bombay Gazette" and lately retired to enjoy a well eraned rest. For years he took a very active and intelligent part in almost all the important movements and concerns of the Portuguese Community in Bombay his voice was invariably heard with effect in the meetings of the community. Mr. Cordeiro was also for some years the local secretary of the Indian Life Assurance Company, Limited, of Karachi and contributed a deal to the successful business of that company. His death which occurred at the age of sixty two years will be greatly regretted among his country men especially in British India where he was well known for his independence of character and sterling qualities.

BICYCLE THIEVES.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Karsandas Chhabildas, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, had before him James Dillon, a West Indian and Harry Soule, a native Christian, the first on a charge of stealing a bicycle of the value of Rs. 115, the property of the Rev. W. H. Stephens, and the second on a charge of assisting the accused No. 1 in disposing of the same. From the evidence it appeared that the complainant's machine was missed on Tuesday evening last from his premises at Apollo Bunder. The Police were informed of it. On Wednesday evening, the accused were trying to sell the bicycle to a Mahomedan furniture dealer at Nagdevi street, when they were arrested. The complainant said that he was connected with the European and Eurasian Poor Fund, and the accused had often been to him for assistance. The accused No. 1 pleaded guilty to the charge and stated that had he been aware of the bicycle belonging to the complainant, he would not have taken it. The second accused pleaded not guilty to the charge. The magistrate sentenced the first accused to four months' and the second to one month's hard labour.

THE STRIKE OF THE TEXTILE MILL OPERATIVES.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. P. H. Dustur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Seeta, a woman employed as an operative in the Textile mill on the Elphinstone Road, charged Suratpal Luximon, a Pundesee watchman, employed in the same mill, with causing grievous hurt to her by striking her with an iron rod. The accused was defended by Mr. Velinker, pleader. It appears from the evidence adduced that on the 10th instant there was a general strike of the mill operatives and while complainant and other women employed at the mill, attempted to get out of the compound, the accused, who was on duty, shut the gate in their face and prevented them from leaving the premises. When Seeta insisted on leaving the mill compound through another gate, the accused picked up an iron rod and struck her with it on the right arm, fracturing the bone. The defence was that Seeta got herself hurt by a fall on the ground. The Magistrate remarked that the most important point in the case was how was it that if Seeta had got hurt by a fall, not a single witness was called to prove the statement. The mill authorities in the first place, had no right to prevent women from going out and to shut the gate against them. In any case they had no right to allow the accused, their servant, to take the law in his own hands and strike an innocent woman. The accused was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

RECKLESS DRIVING—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Rutna Gopal, a coachman, in the service of Mr. Bumonji Edulji Cashinath, appeared before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, to answer a charge of driving his master's carriage in a rash and negligent manner and thereby causing damage to the property and person of Mr. Joe Entwistle, Manager of the Ripon Manufacturing Company. Mr. Velinker appeared for the complainant, while the accused was defended by Mr. De Quadros. The evidence showed that on the morning of the 28th ultimo, complainant, Mrs. Entwistle and Mr. Bradbury were cycling along Nepean Sea Road, when accused drove his master's carriage from the compound on to the road. The ladies screamed and Mr. Entwistle shouted out to the coachman to stop the carriage. He, however, paid no attention to the warning and continued driving right across the road. Considering the dangerous position they were in, Mr. Entwistle put forth his right hand and tried to stop the horse, but was knocked down in the attempt and driven ower. He sustained injuries to his left leg and ankle and received several cuts on the body. The machine was smashed. The defence was that accused was driving the carriage out of the compound at a slow pace but he could not see the complainant and his party who were riding their machines on the wrong side of the road, and hence the accident. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100. The whole amount of the fine was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

PLAGUE PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

Regarding measures for the prevention and suppression of plague the following "communique" was issued yesterday :—

It appears from the columns of the Native Press that considerable misapprehension exists in regard to the notification of Plague Rules published in the "Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary" of 7th May 1901. This notification is merely a republication of the orders relating to plague administration which have not been rescinded, and has been issued with a view to collecting together in a handy form all such orders and to bringing them into accordance with the recommendations of the Plague Commission and the directions of the Government of India. The issue of this notification indicates no new departure in the policy of the Bombay Government in respect of its plague administration.

COBRAS KILL A WHOLE FAMILY.

ON Monday night a very sad occurrence, resulting in the death of almost all the members of a poor family, took place at Mutla. The family, consisting of mother, two sons, and a daughter were sleeping on the mud floor of their hut, when one of the sons woke up with the pain caused by the bite of a cobra on his knee. The mother lulled the poor fellow to sleep, remarking that it was only a scorpion's bite. Soon after the other children were bitten, and as the unfortunate mother lit a lamp, she was also bitten. The whole family, except the daughter succumbed to the bites, and the neighbours next, morning dug up the floor and caught a pair of huge cobras, which were found lying coiled over a nest of cobras pawns.—"Indian Daily News."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth. Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHANDAWARKER.)

A GOVERNMENT APPLICATION REFUSED.

IMPERATOR vs. SHAMYA WALAD NATHU.

THE Government of Bombay applied for revision of the conviction of, and the sentence passed upon, the accused by Mr. N. V. Atre, Assistant Sessions Judge of Khandesh, on the 16th October last, under section 397, Indian Penal Code, and prayed that the charge might be altered and a suitable sentence passed, or the present sentence enhanced. The Government Pleader appeared in support of the application.

The Assistant Sessions Judge remarked that the accused had been committed on a charge under section 394 of the Penal Code, of voluntary causing hurt in committing robbery. Upon a perusal of the papers, it appeared that grievous hurt was caused, so a charge under section 397 was framed in the Sessions Court. The facts of the case were that, on the 20th August last, about noon, Lala Lahanu, of Varad sent his son Sadya to take bread to his father Lahanu, who was in the fields. Sadya met the accused at a distance of half a mile from the village; and he refused to give over the bundle of bread, upon which the accused hit him with stones. He then snatched the bundle of bread and ran away. Not having any bread, Lahanu started in the afternoon to go home and on his way, he heard the low moaning of somebody. Upon going nearer, he found that it was Sadya, who was lying in a pool of blood and was moaning. Sadya at once told him that the accused had caused the injuries and forcibly taken away the bread from him. Lahanu lifted up Sadya and took him over a short distance, but was unable to carry him further, as he was old and decrepid. He raised a cry for help, and one Gulbya took the boy home on his back. A report was then made to the police, the accused being named as the offender, The latter afterwards shewed the police the scene of the offence and the stones with which he hit Sadya, and pointed out the place where he ate the bread robbed from Sadya. The boy was sent in a cart to the Erandol hospital for treatment, but succumbed to the injuries some days later. The medical evidence proved that the injuries were of a grievous nature and brought about the death of the boy. In the opinion of the Assistant Sessions Judge, the boy was brutally assaulted and wounded, and died from the injuries inflicted on him. The accused had made a confession, which was corroborated by independent evidence. The pointing out by the accused of the scene of the offence, and the place where he ate the stolen bread, and the production of the piece of cloth and leaves, in which the bread was tied up, corroborated the confession on material points. The accused brutally assaulted the deceased, a lad of nine years, and the Assistant Sessions Judge remarked that it was not at all necessary for him to resort to the cruel and inhuman course of striking the lad with stones. He could have easily snatched from him the bundle of bread without using any force. Though it could not be said that the accused intended to cause the death of the boy or knew that his act would likely cause death, still it was quite clear that he caused the boy grievous hurt. He was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

Mr. Justice Candy, in giving the court's decision, said : Technically the offence was one of murder or culpable homicide not amounting to murder. But having regard to the age of the prisoner, and that he did the act in a fit of hunger, and that two Judges held the sentence to be substantial, we think it is not necessary to issue notice.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

SALE OF ENGLISH BAR SILVER.

PREMCHUND ROYCHAND AND ANOTHER vs. HAJEE JOOSUB HAJEE ABA SATAR.

THE plaintiffs claimed judgment against the defendant for Rs. 4,103-12-0, being the difference between the contract price of English bar silver and the market price thereof on the 9th to 12 February 1901, with interest ; or, in the alternative, for the amount on re-sale of the said silver, Mr. Kirkpatrick instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusji and Dinshaw, appeared for the plantiffs ; and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., appeared for the defendant.

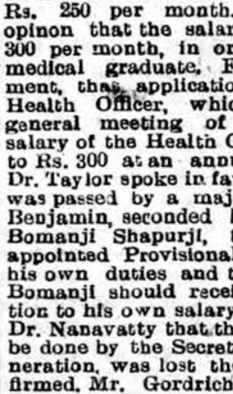
Mr. Justice Russell, in giving judgment, after alluding to the evidence that had been given, came to the conclusion that on the first issue the plaintiffs had failed to prove their case, as they had not shown that they took the shipments entirely on themselves. He also found that on the question of tender the plaintiff's case failed. His lordship dismissed the suit with costs.

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

OUR Ahmedabad correspondent, writing on June 12, says :—The heat during last week has been almost unbearable, the thermometer having gone up to 116 degrees in the shade. On Monday night we had a small storm, but no rain fell. The death rate during the week was as heavy as usual, the number being 152. Many deaths occurred from heat-apoplexy in the city, the principal being those of Mr. Treviss Manager, Sarangpur Mills and that of Sister Octavia of the Ahmedabad Convent School. Fever alone claimed 117 deaths. Thirty-four births during the week ending the 6th instant were registered.

A special general meeting of the Commissioners was held in the Ripon Hall, on Thursday last, when the members present were : Rao Bahadur Himatlal Dheragram (president), Colonel Anderson, I. M. S., Rev. Dr. G. P. Taylor, Drs. Nanavaty, Soloman, Benjamin, Doshi and Pater, Rao Bahadhur Trembakrai Varajrai, Messrs. Wadia, Keshowlal Motilal, Amratlal Vadilal, Ruknudin Baramudin, Kazi Salamdin, Navalshanker Sukhle and Ardesir Karanjawalla. It was proposed by Dr. Benjamin, seconded by Dr. Nanavaty, that the resignation of Dr. Ardesir C. Cooper be accepted. He further spoke in very high terms about Dr. Cooper's services to the city and regretted that the Municipality had to part with him within the short period of three months. The proposition was passed unanimously.—It was proposed by Mr. Ardesir K. Karanjawala, seconded by Mr. Ruknudin, that a committee of six members, including Drs. Anderson, Nanavatty, Soloman, Benjamin, Patel and Doshi be formed, to write applications for the post of Health Officer, who should be a graduate of a University, holding the deploma of Public Health. And that the committee be authorised to select one of the applicants. To this several amendments were proposed. Mr. Keshavlal said that the salary of the Health Officer should rise from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 per month. Colonel Anderson was of opinon that the salary should be not less than Rs. 300 per month, in order to have a well qualified medical graduate. Finally, Mr. Wadia's amendment, that applications be invited for the post of Health Officer, which should be considered by a general meeting of the municipality, that the salary of the Health Officer should be Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 300 at an annual increment of Rs. 25.—Rev. Dr. Taylor spoke in favour of the amendment, which was passed by a majority.—It was proposed by Dr. Benjamin, seconded by Mr. Karanjawala, that Mr. Bomanji Shapurji, the fire-brigade Inspector, be appointed Provisional Health Officer in addition to his own duties and that in lieu of his services Mr Bomanji should receive Rs. 40 per month in addition to his own salary. An amendment proposed by Dr. Nanavatty that the work of Health Officer should be done by the Secretary without any special remuneration, was lost the and original proposition confirmed. Mr. Gordrich, M. A., Vice-Principal of the Bachappa College, Madras, has taken charge of the office of Principal of the Guzerat College, from Professor Jamsetjeí E. Daruwala, who was temporarily in charge.

Rao Bahadur Thakordas Mathuradas, of the Provincial Civil Service, who was acting Joint Judge here, has left for Dhulia, he having been appointed Sessions Judge of Khandeish.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BANKS AND BANKING CAPITAL IN INDIA.

"X" writes to the *Pioneer* :—Sir,—It is satisfactory to find that the subject of the Government's policy in locking up its cash balances is once again being ventilated, and Mr. O'Conor's interesting figures relating to the Banks and Banking capital employed in financing the trade of India are a suitable "point d'appui" for such a discussion, but unfortunately the article in the "Pioneer" of the 29th is so misleading in many respects that it ought not to pass unchallenged. Whoever the writer may be it is clear that the whole tenour of the argument is entirely from a single point of view. In this respect the article is in curious contrast to the leading article published in the issue of the 27th of January, 1897, the writer of which saw clearly that "special reasons exist why the Government of India should come to the assistance of the Banks to the utmost extent they can, consistently with safeguarding the current cash necessities of the administration." Had the writer of the present article referred back to the former article he would probably have stated the case very differently and he would certainly have avoided some rather glaring errors. Assuming that Mr. O'Conor's figures of the capital and deposits of the various Banks engaged in financing the trade are correct, I proceed briefly to examine the argument which is based on the comparison of the Banking capital of the Joint Stock Banks of the United Kingdom to the volume of the foreign trade and similar figures for India. The percentages work out very unfavourably to India, the total banking capital being shown to be under 10 per cent. of the value of the imports and exports in the case of India as against 32 per cent. is the case of the United Kingdom.

Surely no comparison was ever more invidious or more fallacious! Invidious because London is a centre of international trade and has at its disposal funds of New York, Berlin and Paris to finance its the trade, fallacious because in estimating the capital employed in financing the trade of India no account is taken of the enormous sums controlled by native bankers. There are unfortunately no statistics available on this head, but it is probably no exaggerated estimate if these sums are placed at a figure ten times greater than the funds employed by European bankers. Apart from that however, the writer of the article seems to be in some sense under the impression that the export trade of India is financed by means of local capital. Personally I have always been led to suppose that the funds employed for this purpose are those of the Exchange Banks and consequently drawn from London, to the extent that the trade requires accomodation, probably not less than half a million of export bills being sent home by their agency weekly. If this is correct it appears to be misleading to say that the capital of the Exchange Banks is not kept in India, for it is employed in India whenever the requirements of trade render such employment remunerative. Turning next to the apparent contradiction that, owing to the great increase in private as against public deposits, the trade is nevertheless still from time to time so dependent on Government that a sum of say 30 lakhs is apparently sufficient to change the money markets of India from stringency to comparative comfort, the writer of the article finds an explanation in the fact that while the amount of the deposits in the Banks has enormously increased, their cash balances—like the Government's balances with the Presidency Banks—have remained at about the same level. "En passant," it may be remarked, that this last statement is entirely incorrect and the current opinion is that figures would show that the cash balances of the Government which are at the disposal of the Presidency Banks have very considerably decreased in the last twenty-five years. But taking the argument as it stands "that although the amount of the deposits has enormously increased the power to afford immediate accommodation in times of strain has waned rather than waxed," that the ordinary joint-stock bank of the country depends in this matter on the Presidency Banks, and the Presidency Banks depend to a large extent on the Government deposits, and "if the banking system of a country is on a sound basis, the tendency to lean upon Government may reasonably be expected to decrease, as the resources of the banks increase," taking, I say, all these arguments together, is the answer not apparent? So long as there is only one narrow safety pipe, viz., the Gold Note Act, by which a sudden stringency of the money market can be relieved, and so long as this remains more or less permanently clogged by the imposition of a prohibitive charge on the rates at which telegraphic remittances are obtainable, it is inevitable that even the greatest prudence cannot avoid the recurrence of occasional spasms of stringency. If it be contended that owing to unique circumstances the money markets of India are already provided with a special remedy which does not exist in other money markets, and that these markets are nevertheless able to avoid the absolute deadlock that overtakes finance, the answer is that in every important financial centre except London, which is altogether exceptionally situated, the creation of fiduciary issues provides at once an expeditious and simple method of relieving any sudden and undue pressure. To those who question the feasibility of introducing this method into India it may be replied that there are competent authorities who believe that with the introduction of the power of creating fiduciary issues in India the Presidency Banks would be able to do without the Government's balance altogether.

But the real truth is that it is largely Government interference with the money markets that gives rise to the difficulties which periodically recur. It is owing to Government's methods of collecting revenue that the money markets are at one time overflowing with funds, for which there is no employment and at another time drained to the last drop, and although it may not be possible for Government to collect its revenue without giving rise to these disturbances yet it is these very periods of alternate ease and extreme stringency which prevent a steady demand for money and a consequently steady inflow of capital. On no other hypothesis can all the circumstances be satisfactorily explained and if any confirmatory evidence were required it is only necessary to point to the fact that within the last two years, two Banks have either liquidated their business or withdrawn from the Indian markets solely and simply because they could not find a steady employment for their funds. This explanation is one of the commonplaces of the market and has quite recently received fresh illustration at the hands of the Chairman on the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China in his address to the shareholders at the annual meeting. But whether this explanation covers the whole of the facts or not, it is, at all events, a fact that is widely prevalent in business circles.

THE EAST COAST RAILWAY SERVICE.

WHEN we pointed out, some time ago, the disgraceful condition of the locomotive and rolling stock of the East Coast Railway handed over by the State authorities to the Madras Railway Company at the beginning of this year, when the latter took over the line, we explained the paralysing effects which this was having, and would continue to have, on the traffic of the coast. How shamefully the Government Railway Department had allowed the locomotive and rolling stock to "run down" before handing it over was evidenced by the facts (1) that the Company found itself in want of no less than 27 new engines, (2) that the goods wagons were so few as to be quite incapable of accommodating the available traffic even when supplemented by rolling stock, which could ill be spared, from the Company's other lines, and (3) that of 500 cariage lamps handed over with the passenger stock over 490 were out of repair. These were three of the most prominent deficiencies ; there were numerous others. The condition of the locomotive stock, however, was the most serious of all, and its effect is now day by day becoming more apparent in the unpunctual running of the Mail service. Hardly a day passes now without the trains running late—not an hour or so but several hours and sometimes many hours. One result of this is the delaying of the departure of the South Indian Mail, with which connection has to be made, and another consequent result, the utter disorganisation of the S. I. R. local traffic, the office trains from Pallaveram and the Mount being often "hung up" to allow the delayed Mail to pass down the line.

It is clear that the Madras Railway Company has a very difficult situation to face. Neither locomotives nor goods wagons can be built or obtained at once, and even Government sanction for the large expenditure required is by no means easy to obtain. We trust, however, that the Chairman of the Company at Home and the Agent and Manager of the Company out here will spare no effort both in obtaining Government sanction for the expenditure and in securing the earliest possible construction of the new stock. Under the most favourable circumstances it will be two years at least before the line can be fairly well equipped, and meanwhile both the Company and the public have to suffer for deficiencies which should never have been allowed to accumulate, and which reflect nothing but discredit on the Railway Department.—"Mail."

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Much watchfulness must be exercised at all times, and the earliest evidences of ill health must be immediately checked, or a slight illness may result in a serious malady. Relaxed and sore throat, diphtheria, quinsy, coughs, chronic cough, bronchitis and most other pulmonary affections will be relieved by rubbing this cooling Ointment into the skin as near as practicable to the seat of mischief. This treatment, so simple and effective, is admirably adapted for the removal of the diseases during infancy and youth. Old asthmatic invalids will derive marvellous relief from the use of Holloway's remedies, which have brought round many such sufferers, and re-established health after every other means had signally failed.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

Thursday : The barometer has risen briskly along the Himalayas, in North-Western Provinces, and briskly to rapidly in Bengal, thus displacing low pressure in Northern India, slightly to south, and rendering conditions non-favourable for rain in North-East India. Showers have been fairly general over Assam, Bengal, and Bihar. Sibsagar has received four inches, Dinajpur two-and-half, Barisal four-and-half, Chittagong two, Jessore, Calcutta, Burdwan, Silchar, and Purnea amounts exceeding one inch. Rain in Burma is confined chiefly to Tenasserim and Lower Burma; the only heavy fall is three inches at Moulmein and Akyab. Rain has increased on the west coast, but has not extended inland. Goa and Mormugao has received seven inches, Karwar six ; Bombay four ; Mangalore, Belgaum nearly three. The weather is slightly disturbed in Upper Burma and light showers have fallen in Kashmir. The temperature is largely to very largely above normal in Upper Sind, Punjab, North-Western Provinces, Central India, Orissa and Chota Nagpur. The maximum at Jacobabad is 123 degrees. Pressure gradients continue occasionally steep, and hence unfavourable for rain in central parts of the country, but the change in position of low pressure area in Northern India is favourable for general showers in North East India. Dust and thunderstorms will probably occur in Upper India.

BHOWNAGAR.

OUR Bhownagar correspondent, writing under date 11th instant, says :—Yesterday heavy rain fell at Porbander in such quantities, as to breach the line at several places, necessitating transhipment, while a hurricane passed over other places rooting up trees. Several houses at Wadhwan were also unroofed.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Espl'ade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Ct.	Colaba. In. Ct.
Previously registered	2 72	3 35	5 10	4 34
Thursday, 13th June	10 33	6 30	8 3	00 00
Total	13 05	9 65	13 13	4 31
Total fall to June 13, 1900	00 7	00 00	00 67	00 85
Total fall to June 13, 1899	3 77	4 55	11 75	6 52

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., CUMBALLA HILL.

(6 a.m. to 6 a.m.)

	In.	Cts.
Thursday, June 13th	4	58

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 13TH OF JUNE.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcon standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·223	SE	2	118·1	89·9	47	...	0·50	+0·20
Sirsa	29·252	SW	...	116·8	94·1	32	...	0·00	−0·44
Delhi	29·320	W	4	114·2	96·9	34	..	0·00	−0·48
Agra	29·336	NW	10	111·5	91·9	36	0·08	0·10	+0·21
Cawnpore	29·350	W	15	116·1	98·5	45	...	0·00	−0·75
Allahabad	29·335	W	22	114·2	92·2	33	...	0·00	−0·96
Jhansi	29·405	W	10	114·4	93·7	48	...	0·12	−0·80
Jacobabad	29·309	SE	4	123·0	87·5	68	...	0·00	0·00
Karachi	29·467	WSW	16	95·4	86·3	82	...	0·00	0·00
Jeypore	29·430	WSW	11	113·2	81·6	48	..	0·05	−0·47
Ajmere	29·450	SW	16	108·9	84·5	66	..	0·77	+0·50
Deesa	29·516	SW	21	106·6	82·6	63	...	0·00	−0·18
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Bhuj	29·507	WSW	22	99·3	80·9	70	...	0·00	−0·51
Jamnagar	29·526	SW	22	96·1	82·3	66	...	0·00	−0·65
Dwarka	29·551	SW	22	91·4	82·8	80	...	0·00	...
Rajkot	29·541	WSW	17	103·9	81·0	61	...	0·05	−0·57
Bhownagar Para	29·546	NW	11	97·6	82·7	61	...	0·00	−1·45
Veraval	29·578	W	18	85·6	83·2	82	0·01	0·20	−0·77
Neemuch	29·492	WSW	21	102·5	78·[illegible]	70	..	0·04	−0·64
Indore	29·527	W	3	100·8	80·1	64	..	0·00	−0·21
Saugor	29·485	WSW	12	105·[illegible]	85·1	51	...	0·00	−0·84
Jubbulpore	29·450	SSW	8	105·0	70·1	64	0·20	0·21	−0·35
Hoshangabad	29·524	SW	12	107·6	85·2	46	...	0·00	−2·29
Khandwa	29·542	SW	12	101·7	82·1	58	...	0·00	−1·93
Raipur	29·522	SW	18	98·4	84·6	52	..	0·06	−1·95
Nagpur	29·575	SSW	14	97·7	80·1	60	...	0·30	−2·59
Amraoti	29·600	WSW	15	95·2	76·5	79	...	1·14	−1·09
Akola	29·552	WSW	7	97·8	76·4	62	...	0·28	−1·55
Surat	29·596	Calm	13	91·7	77·1	80	0·01	0·02	−·68
Malegaon	29·552	SW	16	105·4	76·1	62	...	0·15	−1·80
Bombay	29·662	WSW	12	81·1	75·1	90	4·29	6·81	+4·46
Poona	29·657	WNW	13	88·1	69·9	86	0·23	4·09	+2·06
Ahmednagar	29·647	SW	15	87·9	70·4	84	...	2·17	−0·78
Aurangabad	29·611	SW	18	93·9	72·2	71	...	0·34	...
Sholapur	29·663	SW	20	94·7	75·0	81	...	0·40	−2·43
Ratnagiri	29·690	WSW	3	88·0	75·9	85	1·35	7·64	−5·24
Belgaum	29·719	WSW	2	73·3	68·8	90	0·70	5·18	+2·07
Goa	29·732	SW	11	81·0	75·4	91	7·08	15·46	+4 9
Karwar	...	SSW	5	85·6	70·5	86	6·09	14·19	−2·20
Mangalore	29·820	Calm	...	80·8	75·4	85	2·60	17·00	+0·13
Calicut	29·835	NE	9	85·7	74·0	92	1·41	18·50	−2·37
Cochin	29·848	NE	...	87·0	7[illegible]·2	91	0·45	0·08	+6·26
Bangalore	29·815	WSW	18	83·8	66·[illegible]	79	0·02	0·92	−1·21
Secunderabad	29·697	SW	16	91·6	75·4	82	0·01	2·96	+0·92
Masulipatam	29·685	W	18	102·7	[illegible]	65	..	0·90	−1·33
Bellary	29·745	SW	13	94·0	75·7	69	..	1·68	+0·77
Cuddapah	29·722	W	6	102·2	81·4	60	...	1·39	−0·24
Madras	29·738	W	10	101·0	81·0	45	..	0·00	−0·58
Coimbatore	29·809	WSW	7	90·9	72·6	85	2·03	2·66	+1·52
Trichinopoly	29·702	WSW	5	100·6	80·	61	..	1·9	+1·26
Negapatam	29·773	SW	8	97·7	76·9	66	...	0·00	−0·75
Colombo	29·881	SW	11	87·0	73·5	80	..	3·83	−0·3
Aden	29·659	Calm	7	94·8	85·8	67	..	1·34	+1·24

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall—J. J. H. = 7·78 (10·30); G. T. H. = 6·31 (9·66) ; St. G. H. = 5·90 (9·11) ; C. P. = [illegible] (5·81.)

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes have been small. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in Ceylon, Gradients are steep.

Winds are north easterly at Cochin and Calicut, south-easterly at Lahore, and south westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong to a gale at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Karachi, Ajmere, Deesa, Jamnagar, Bhuj, Veraval, Dwarka, Raipur, Malegaon, Sholapur, Belgaum, Bangalore, Secunderabad and Masulipatam, and fresh to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 15° in excess of normal in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, the Indus Valley and Rajputana and at Indore, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad and Malegoan ; and the minimum 6° to 12° in the Punjab and North-West Provinces and at Hoshangabad and Raipur. The highest temperature in the shade was 123° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are very irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the Bombay Presidency, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast and at Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur, Raipur, Veraval, Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Deesa, Karachi and Lahore.

Excessively heavy rain has fallen at Goa (7·08"), Karwar (6·09") and Bombay (4·29"); over two inches at Belgaum (2·70"), Mangalore (2·60") and Coimbatore (2·03"); over an inch at Calicut (1·41") and Ratnagiri (1·35"); about half an inch at Cochin; about a quarter of an inch at Jubbulpore, and very light showers at Agra, Veraval, Surat, Bangalore and Secunderabad.

Rainfall is chiefly confined to the West Coast stations, where the weather continues favourable for more rain, the monsoon gradient being slightly steeper then usual on the Malabar Coast and being about normal to the north of Karwar up to Bombay.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

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Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists and Stores. Beware of local substitutes, all are inferior. Insist on having Condy's Fluid.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Loch Tay, 3,415 tons, Captain J Stephen, sailed yesterday for Antwerp via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain H Elliot, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE s s Vulcan, 2,211 tons, Captain C Vasey, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening, from Calcutta, 30th May, with a cargo of coal. During the voyage she met with fresh south-west monsoon.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Adriatico, 2,517 tons, Captain M G Herzlich, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening, from Trieste, 17th May, with a general cargo. During the voyage she experienced moderate south-west monsoon.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 13.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Sephinx........Comdr H A Phillips, R N........Cruiser
a Torpedo Boat No 100..Lt Comdr J C S Hughes, R N
a Do No 102..Lt Comdr W R G Petre, R N
a Do No 103..Lt Comdr W P Kee, R N

INDIAN DEFENCE RESERVE.

H M S Abyssinia........Turret-ship
Plassey........Torpedo G'boat
4 Torpedo Boats

IN DOCKYARD BASIN.

Investigator........Comdr T H Heming, R N........R I M Surveying Ship
Lawrence........Indian Marine
Clive........Indian Marine
Nancowry........Indian Marine

a Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Kohinoor	1935	Corran			T M & Co
Chanda	1305	Goode			M M & Co
Merkara	1948	Sharp			M M & Co
Aska	148	Smith			M M & Co
Nizam	2041	Elliott			A S N Co
Trocas	2557	Shaplay			W & A G & Co
Tullochmoor	2251	Guias			Captain
Crewe Hall	2639	Collen			M M & Co
Urlana	3383	Allen			M M & Co
Inchdune	2636	Ashby			W & A G & Co
Vulcan	2211	Vasey			M M & Co
Elax	2612	Baker			W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
A	Persipolis	800	Ibrahim	Repairing		P Gunboat
G	Fairy Queen	135	Mahomed	F service	15-6	V E & Co
H	H M S Magdala		Capt T Y Greet, R N			Government
H	Tenasserim					Do
K	Wennington Hall		Dever	Karachi	13-6	K N & Co
L	Satrunji	547		Repairing		Shepd & Co
L	Indravati	513	N Mahomed	Marmagoa	19-6	S & Co
L	Sabermati	524	Fukeera			S & Co
M	Ensenada	999	Moris	Repairing		E T & Co
P	Vauxhall	2346	Chandler	Fratzwrick	11-6	P & O Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Kaveri	551	Ahmed	Bhownager	15-6	Shepd & Co
Mahanadi	547	Fairweather	Karachi	15-6	Shepd & Co
Ponani	552				Shepd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
1	Asia	2336	Laird	Liverpool	11-6	W & A G & Co
3	Po	1532	Montano	Genoa	16-6	C Balduino
4	Bisagno	1509	Brusaca	China	17-6	C Boggiano
5	Bengal	2751	Barcham	China	19 6	P & O Co
7	Adriatico	2517	Herglich	Calcutta	14-6	A L S N Co
9	Stanley Hall	2660	Brown	Karachi	18-6	K N & Co
10	Loch Tay	3416	Stephen	Antwerp	13-6	W & A G & Co
12	Oriental	3055	Jepson	London	15-6	P & O Co
14	Kola	497	Skinner	Karachi	14-6	M M & Co
15	Simla	1615	Bamber	Karachi	18-6	M M & Co
16	Khandala	1318	Sharpe	Repairing		M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander	From.
12	Adriatico s Vulcan s	Herzlich Vasey	Trieste, May 17 Calcutta, May 30
13	Prudentia s		Batoum

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Java s Loch Tay s Nizam s	McDiarmid Stephen Elliott	Persian Gulf Antwerp Calcutta

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 13.

FROM GLASGOW.

Australia s—15 cases whisky, H S Smith and Co.

Asia s—13 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—25 bales paper, C Macdonald and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Lord Kelvin s—20 cases provision, &c, Treacher and Co.

Banca s—20 cases gin, Phipson and Co.

Oriental s—92 cases provision, Treacher and Co ; 70 cases oilmanstores, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Persia s—30 cases still wine, Phipson and Co ; 4 cases provision, &c, D Cowasjee ; 35 cases still wine, Cutler Palmer and Co ; 7 cases photo materials, Nadkarni and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rudesheimer s—2 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjibhoy Cowasji.

FROM CHARANTE.

Persia s—20 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 60 cases brandy, M Rustomjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rothenfels s—3 cases eau-de-cologne, S R Sookhia.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—9 cases medicine and hardware, Treacher and Co ; 11 bales paper, C Macdonald and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 13.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—177 cwt turmeric, J. Chaves and Co ; 22 1-4 cwt ivory, N Miance and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Po s—1,700 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Po s—350 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bengal s—50 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co ; 200 bales twist, N J Abraham ; 80 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co ; 100 tons old iron, 50 bales twist, Sorabjee Dossabhoy and Co ; 100 bales twist, Shingtai Company.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—500 cwt onions, Hajee Oosman Aba ; 9 cwt almonds, M M Essabhoy.

Bengal s—12 cwt peacock feathers, M Mahomed and

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 14.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1073—Shamrao and M—Ellen Atkins vs Edward Charles O'Brien—Smetham B and N.
1114—Mansuklal D and J—N C Macleod vs Kika Khushal—Payne G S and M.
1115—Smetham B and N—Canjee Arjoon vs Methabai—Tyabjee D and Co.
1117—In person—Vasta Kara Sonee and others vs Dullichand Mughajee and Co.
1119—Nanu and H—Sakinaboo vs Asmabai—Payne G S & M.
1.20—Payne G S and M—Shamjibhai Akhai vs Bhanjee Damjee.
113—In person—Dossa Gopal vs Bhanji Dhunji.
1138—In person—Crushnarao Sitaram Dumati vs Dhumra Pacharia and others.
1139—Edgelow G and W—Pragdas Sagurmul vs Girdhardas Mathuradas and others—H M and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

189-98—Thakurdas and Co—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co. Part heard.
681-00—Hiralal and Co—Manjibhoy Currimbhoy vs Sherif Dewjee Canjee—Nanu and H—Part heard.

Before the Hon. Mr Justice STARLING.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

767-00—Shamrao and M—Bai Jadev vs Mahomedally Kurrimbhoy and others.—Part heard.
183-01—Kanga and R—Ramprasad Bansidhar vs Vadilal Laluchand and another—Mansuklal D and J. Long cause for an exparte decree.

Long Causes.

321-01—Little and Co—Abdul Mohsin bin Abdul Aziz vs Abdul Mohsin bin Amir—Payne G S and M for dismissal.
319-00—Khunderao and S—Hajee Esmail Hajee Essac and others vs Goolam Mahomed Dawood and others—C and V, D and D, B V and K—Part heard.
176-00—Bhaishunker and K—Bhai Jeevanjee vs Harivulubdas Haridas—Little & Co.
588-00—Payne G S and M—Sakharam Limbajee and others vs Muljee Govind and others—Payne G S and M and S B and N.
272-00—Little and Co—Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy vs Nanabhoy Burjorjee Saklatwala—Nanu and H.
603-00—Wadia and G—Abdulla Ebrahim and another vs Ahmed Hajee Joosub—Mulla and M.
284-00—Payne G S and M—Purdhan Nanjee vs Dyal Ludha—Unwalla and P.
432-00—Framjee and D—Abdul Wahabin Ali vs Okamal Jasamal and others—Little and Co.
426-00—Unwalla and P—Raichand Krishnajee and others vs Manoredas Revaldas and others.
751-99—Khunderao S Gurmukhrai Ramsahimul and others vs Motilal Shivlal and others—Tyabjee D and Co.
155-00—Mulla and M—Nani Gowri vs Chubildas Hurkisondas M D and J.

AN interesting discovery was made in Peterborough Minster precincts. In the course of removing the rubble which filled one of the many pointed arches in the wall at the eastern extremity of the Palace-gardens, a window of beautiful tracery was revealed. The stonework was in an excellent state of preservation and only a small portion of one column was missing. It is intended to unseal the neighbouring arches in the hope that similar archæological treasures may be found. The wall originally formed part of a passage leading from the cloisters to the monks' kitchen.

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THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
RAILWAY GUIDE.

EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS having been made in the running of the LOCAL TRAINS on the B. B. & C. I. Railway from June 1st, 1901, Passengers will find it a great convenience to have a Copy of the "Bombay Gazette" RAILWAY GUIDE for June which will contain all the corrected times up to date besides other valuable information.

Copies can be procured from the various Book Stalls or from the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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NOTES.
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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 13.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Bgdr-Genl G H More-Molyneux, C B, D S O, to be sub pro tem Political Resident, Aden, pending relief by Bgdr-Genl P J Maitland, C B.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Bgdr-Genl P J Maitland, C B, to be sub pro tem Political Resident, Aden.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to suspend the lien of Rao Bahadur Chimanrai Harrai, Supt of Japti Estates in Kathiawar, below class IV on his substantive appointment in British service, and to make the following appointments:—Rao Bahadur Harilal Lalubhai Thakur to be first grade Depy Asst Political Agent; Rao Bahadur Dulerai Girdharlal Mehta to be second grade Depy Asst Political Agent; Rao Bahadur Vithalrai Himatram to be third grade Depy Asst Political Agent; Rao Bahadur Kalianrai Damodarrai to be fourth grade Depy Asst Political Agent; and Khan Saheb Syed F Abubakr Edroos to be fifth grade Depy Asst Political Agent.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr F T V Austin, Dist Supt of Police, Ratnagiri, has been granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 2nd April 1901, to be followed by furlough on medical certificate up to the 21st Jan 1902.

Mr B C H Calcraft-Kennedy, I C S, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G H White to act as Supt of Police, G I P Ry, vice Mr H J H Henderson, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Mansukhram Mulji to act as Asst Supt of Police in the Panch Mahals Dist, vice Mr G H White, pending further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Dodgson, Asst Consvr of Forests, first grade, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr W P Symonds, I C S, Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Inspr Genl of Registration, and Registrar-Genl of Births, Deaths and Marriages, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and nineteen days in combinaton with furlough for four months.

Narayan Manjunath, late Sub-Registrar of Sirsi in the Kanara Collectorate, having been convicted under Sec 161 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Govt again in any capacity.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Raghunath Vasudev Dashputre to the sixth grade Depy Collr vice Khan Bahadur Pestonji Rustomji Mehta, M R A C, promoted.

Mr V M Ferrers, I C S, passed the Lower Standard Departmental Examination and Mr Ferrers passed an examination in Sindi.

Messrs V M Ferrers, I C S, and C G Henderson, I C S, to be Asst Collrs in Sind.

Mr J McNeill, I C S, acting Collector of Poona, is granted furlough on medical certificate for one year.

FAMINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr P J D'Souza and Mr H J Khambatta have been entertained as temporary Asst Surgns for Plague and Famine duty on a salary of Rs 150 per mensem each and placed at the disposal of the Sanitary Commr for the Govt of Bombay for Famine duty.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments to constitute the Tribunal of Appeal under Sec 48 (3) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act 1898 for the period of one year:—Mr N C Macleod, B A, Bar-at-Law to be President; and Mr H V R Kemball to be Assessor.

Sind Volu Rifle Corps—Capt Joseph Slader is transferred to the Super-numerary List.

2nd Battn B B and C I R Vol Rifles—Honoy Chaplain the Rev George FitzGerald Wintour is transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Lieut J A Williams, Sind Volu Rifle Corps, is appointed to officiate as Adjutant of the Corps, vice Capt T C Ross, granted leave.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE.)

The services of Capt W C Lockhart-Mure, 4th Boy Cavy are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

The services of Capt C H Grace, 5th Boy Infy, have been placed at the disposal of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for employment on Plague duty.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr Ali Akbar, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., Exec Engr 1st grade, Surpt and Broach Dist. is appointed to act as Exec Engr, Presidency Dist, during the absence of M K G Desai on privilege leave or until further orders.

Mr Naujundayya Belvaai, B A, L C E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is appointed to act as Ex Engr, Surat and Broach Dist, vice Mr Ali Akbar.

Mr Kaikhosru Sorabji Framji, BA, LCE, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, passed on the 12th April 1901 the Professional Examination.

The following further promotions are ordered in the Engineer Establnt:—Mr E O Mawson to be Exec Engr, 2nd grade, permanent, (supernumerary).—and Capt W V Scudamore, R E Exec Engr, 2nd grade, permanent.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of undelivered letters and letters addressed "Post Office," Bombay:—

Alfretk Mrs
Allen Mrs
Anvason Lazar
Barrett P G
Bobby J
Bode Rud
Brener M Miss
Dhondi Manaji Powar
Doctorovich C Miss
Eckstein Fredrick
Eichholz B K E
Fretman R Miss
Galluzze C Mrs
Geovanni R
Gibson Geo
Goldberg J
Goodyear R J
Grant J
Graves T W
Gunda Singh
Hackett E M Miss
Hawd John W
Hollender I Mrs
Jasper A Mrs
Kauffman Liza Miss
Kotzer Ameli Miss
Locke V
Lughi Emma Miss
Maneckji Framji
Masadoe D
Nickson W
Nimmer Mein
Nixon S Mrs
Olsen Annie Mrs
Pinckard G H
Raymond K Miss
Reuther A
Rillo S
Rynd B Miss
Salzmann Herman
Senel O Mrs
Sessa A
Smith Mabel Miss
Smith Richard Mrs
Spieler Adela Mrs
Stevens Miss
Telen S Mrs
Thorburn T H
Tohn Motel
Trewby Miss
Upton J G
Warner E Miss
Warren W W
White Robert
Wilson R McDonald
Willoughby H Mrs

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 11th June.

1. Corpl G A Anthony is promoted Sergeant in No. 4 Subdivision, No. 2 Company with effect from 1st April 1901 vice Pennington promoted.

2. The following Extract from Bombay District Orders by Lieut-Col H M Sinclair Commanding Bombay District is published for information;—

* * *

No. 2599—Furlough and leave (64-12) privilege leave of absence is granted to the undermentioned Officers as follows:—Capt G Stoddart, R A, Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Artillery, from the 15th June 1901 to the 10th Sept 1901.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 8th June, 1901:—

		£
1.	Amount to be remitted during 1901-02	16,500,000
2.	Remitted from 1st April 1901 to 8th June 1901	3,833,311
3.	Balance to be remitted from 9th June 1901 to 31st March 1902	12,669,689

PHONOGRAPHS,
GRAPHOPHONES,
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HUNT—June 1, at Petworth House, Bangalore, the wife of George Hunt, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BENNETT—CHARLESTON—June 5, at St Anthony's Chapel, Lahore, Elsie Florence Bennett to Ernest Edward Charleston, of Katni, East Indian Railway.

HOLMES—MITCHELL—June 8, at St Andrew's Church, Darjeeling, by the Ven'ble Archdeacon Stone, Arther Charles Smithson Holmes, son of the late A J Holmes, of Cricklewood, West Hampstead, to Ethel Audrey La Borde, third daughter of Robert W S Mitchell, Esq, C M G, of Calcutta.

DEATH.

FORRESTER—June 5, at Naini Tal, Dorothy Carey, the infant daughter of Mr and Mrs E E Forrester, aged 3 months and 12 days.

THE CHILDREN'S HEALTH

Requires constant watchfulness for its preservation. Fires and sickness call for prompt action, and a simple remedy at hand is worth a hundred that must be sent for

SYRUP OF INDIAN FIGS
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1901.

THE GOKTEIK VIADUCT.

THE selection of the spot for the Gokteik Viaduct was cunningly made. Nature has already a bridge across the Chaungzone stream at the bottom of the gorge across which the steel bridge is stretched. The natural bridge is a ledge of rocks, forming a cave through which the river rushes, and which it doubtless formed in days gone by with the backward rush of the water falling from a lofty precipice above it in a magnificent torrent. Thus the Gokteik viaduct is a bridge over a bridge. The giant trestles are wonderful in length and strength, but though they support the highest bridge of the sort in the world, they are not 900 feet high, the depth of the deepest part of the gorge the bridge spans. They vary in height, of course, from 480 feet downwards and are supported on masonry towers sunk in the ground on solid foundations. The trestles look like miniature Eiffel towers with their different parts strussed on the same unerring principle. American steel has a chance of being fairly judged in this viaduct for it is in a spot where the rainfall is generous, and where the action of the weather will know no moderation. It is a gigantic work, though not by any means the longest bridge in the world. But two thousand two hundred feet is a respectable length, and suspended in the air as this is, at such a prodigious height, and on such apparently slender supports as the tall steel trestles make, it seems a wonderfully attenuated piece of mechanism to be met with in the wild jungle. Nature is here at her best, untamed. The forests about are dense, and to get to work, the trees had to be cut down and the jungle cleared, before room could be found for the workmen's and engineers' simple dwellings. These formed regular little hamlets, but they offered few comforts, being temporary erections. The men employed were not alone far from the haunts of luxury, but common necessaries were often not procurable. The work, however, did not suffer. It has been done quickly and well, though not in the period first planned, as the line was not laid in time for the material, when ready, to be brought on the ground, and two months were lost with the result of adding to the contract rate for the erection of the Bridge. Something of the importance of such an undertaking may be brought home to the lay mind, by pondering the fact that every one of those pieces of steel in girder or trestle, or rail, is numbered and fits into one special place. They are not, as many think, replicas of each other, turned out like the parts of the Waterbury watch, by the million, which would make it a comparatively easy thing to build a steel bridge, as then all the parts might be dumped down and bit by bit lifted and put into the first position ready for them. Each one is calculated, with scientific precision, as to its length, strength and width, according to the place it is to occupy in the economy of the whole. The same, of course, is true of every such bridge but it is none the less marvellous a fact. We shall see what development of trade will follow this energetic linking up of the wilds of Burmah with its more civilised tracts.

THE GOOD OLD TIMES IN INDIA. A GLIMPSE of "the Good Old Times" may be had through the pages of a police blue book just issued by the Punjab Government. In 1845, when the British Government assumed a share in the management of the kingdom built by Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the Council of Regency found, that with the single exception of an Adalati, stationed at the city of Lahore, there were no special officers for the dispensing of civil justice or the execution of the civil law. To those who sigh for by-gone days and would have us believe that their lot under the British raj is one of hardship and oppression, we may commend the perusal of records such as these. Glorious to take one's quarrels with a knife into the jungle and settle them there, to waylay one's enemy, hack and disfigure him and have no subsequent prosaic appearance in a Criminal court. Doubtless in the wager of battle the victory failed sometimes to attend the virtuous. But what of that so long as the parties had satisfaction and no lawyer's fees? Think of the times the Punjabis must have had, with police who were political and military rather than civil officers. Their business was to check disturbance and to arrange for the marching of troops not to deal with isolated trivialities of the nature of murder and manslaughter. A Penal Code was unknown. The Punjabis had an unwritten one which, though perhaps not more elastic than ours contained but two penalties—fine and mutilation. The simplicity of it! Imprisonment was unknown and capital punishment rare. And why not? With fine and mutilation every other form of punishment would be an excrescence in the Penal Code. Naturally police would not prevent crime. Rather would they encourage it and effect smart captures. Once in the hands of "Justice" what a windfall to the minions of the Law! Fine and mutilation and the latter an alternative of the former. Political or Civil there would be quite a series of preliminary inquiries before any particular case went to head-quarters. No wonder the police was always a favourite service. Had it not been for the rebellion of 1848 the halcyon days might have been prolonged a century. But it came and with it the necessity for adopting preventive measures of police. The wooded wilds of the Central Doabs, the haunts of thieves and plunderers had to be intersected with roads; the people had to be disarmed, and the forts and strongholds to be dismantled. And instead of the happy life possible under oldfashioned conditions with the privilege of using the sickle, the ankuo, a red hot iron, or the fanciful conceptions of an official torturer's ingenious brain, the poor Punjabis received permission to apply for warrants and summons, to have their enemies "bound over" instead of being bound to a tree. In the place of said enemy's waist-chain or ear-ring, as a trophy, they now receive a beggarly lawyer's bill.

THE NILE IRRIGATION WORKS. THE construction of irrigating canals in the waterless areas of India has been the means of bringing thousands of acres of hitherto waste land into cultivation, and the money invested in such works has brought back so handsome a return that, if it could afford the outlay, the Government of India would probably be willing to materially extend their canals. Simultaneously with British occupation of Egypt an attempt has been made to restore that country to its former fruitfulness by the re-establishment of an irrigation system. When Egypt was at the zenith of its power, during the reign of the Pharaohs, the country was intersected in all directions with canals which irrigated the land, but in course of time the canals were filled up with drifting sand from the desert and the cultivation of the country abandoned. By the construction of large dams at different points on the Nile, the flood waters will be stored, and the rich sediment characteristic of the river, instead of flowing into the Mediterranean, will irrigate once more the desert lands. The undertaking, which has been approved by the Egyptian government, is being carried out by a London syndicate, and is estimated to cost dols. 25,000,000 the payment of which is spread over thirty years. The engineering difficulties have been surmounted by Sir Benjamin Baker, whose name will for ever be associated with the Assouan dam, which is 60 feet wide at the top, 90 feet above low water, and over a mile long. One effect of the construction of this dam will be the partial submersion of the historic temples of Philae. The stone with which the dam has been built has been obtained from the same quarries which furnished the stone for the temples of Philae and Cleopatra's Needle, and many of the granite blocks that have been excavated bear the marks of the Egyptian wedges that were utilised thirty centuries ago. It is hoped that after the work is completed Egypt will not only be in a position to produce sufficient cereals, cotton, etc., for her own use, but will be able to supply the various markets of the world, since it will be possible to produce three crops in one season. The work is being rapidly pushed on, and as the terms of the contract stipulate that no money is to be paid to the contractors until the task is completed, it is safe to assume good progress will continue to be made. The completion of the scheme will bring nearly two millions of acres to the crop-bearing area of Egypt, which it is estimated, will be worth dols. 400,000,000 to the country.

THE LOST ARTS OF CRICKET. A FEW weeks ago an article appeared in one of the magazines on the lost art of catching. We are all familiar with the deplorable scarcity of good bowlers, and now Mr. C. B. Fry has raised the question whether present day cricketers have not lost the art of fielding. He has been led to discuss this question through perusing Mr. D. L. A. Jephson's article on "Fielding in 1900" in Wisden's annual. The Surrey player is very plain spoken concerning the performance in the field, which, on the whole, he describes as thoroughly bad. "Men stand in the field to-day like so many little mounds of earth, or waxen figures in a third rate tailor's shop. The energy, the life, the ever-watchfulness of ten years ago is gone, and in their place are lethargy, laziness, and a wonderful yearning for rest. There are, unfortunately, but a few counties, regarded as sides, to which the above censure does not apply. The two northern counties, the two best elevens of this year fielded well; perhaps as well as any teams it has been my pleasure to play against, but the majority of the rest are absolutely outclassed by many a local club throughout the country." Mr. Jephson points out, however, that among notoriously bad fielding teams there are some excellent men, but remarks listlessness in the field is specially the characteristic of batsmen who are in the habit of scoring heavily, and also, though in a less degree, of successful bowlers. Mr. Fry agrees with these views, and is sure that if only the general skill in fielding could be raised to a really high level, there would be no need to talk about enlarging the wicket or diminishing the bat. Mr. W. L. Murdoch once said that the side that never dropped a catch would very rarely lose a match, no matter what its bowling or its batting were like. Without going so far as to endorse that opinion all cricketers will agree that good fielding makes good bowling, and without the former it is impossible to win matches. What makes the whole question interesting is its bearing upon the burning question of the day, how to reduce the number of drawn matches in first-class cricket. If a reference is made to the last mail papers, and the number of missed catches recorded is added up, the result will be startling. The long list of fine performances would be seriously discounted. For instance, G. L. Jessop, who made 169 against Leicester should have been out when he had made 4. Mr. Fry maintains that the county teams can field brilliantly if they only try, and as an illustration he mentions the case of a side which suddenly and unexpectedly finds itself with a chance of getting its adversaries out and winning. "Have you not noticed how all at once every jack man is endowed with a keenness, alacrity and skill you had not suspected him of possessing, to judge by his previous work? Have you not marked how catches are caught that half an hour earlier would not even have come to hand? And are not runs just difficult to come by?" The moral is not abstruse, what is really wanted is that men should field up all day and every day, as they do when the prospect of success electrifies them to endeavour.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY. THE most remarkable feature in connection with the health of Bombay City is the continuance of high mortality due to malarial fever. From the commencement of last cold weather this form of illness has widely prevailed, and the number of fatal cases has exceeded the average of previous years by at least 50 per cent. During the week just ended there were 130 deaths, as compared with a quinquennial average of 79. The areas returning the most deaths are Byculla, Dongri and Parel, seven districts in the city being free. Plague deaths have dropped to 86, and we may hope for a further decline now that the rains have set in. The epidemic in the northern district of Bombay is happily diminishing, Warli being the only district where the deaths reach double figures. Deaths from diseases of the lungs are higher than the average mortality, but considerably less than the number recorded last year, while the mortality due to diarrhœa and dysentery is insignificant in comparison with the figures returned for last year. Health in the mofussil is not good. Although plague is prevailing and has prevailed with less virulence this year, the mortalities in the large towns and cities have been unusually heavy. The cause assigned for this is an increase in general sickness, chiefly malarial fever, and as an instance of this it may be mentioned that 170 persons died from this cause at Ahmedabad last week.

THE PUNJAB HILL RETREAT. WITH reference to the statement of a contemporary on the subject of Sir Mackworth Young's recent speech at Simla, it may be noticed that the relations existing between the Viceroy and the present Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab have nothing to do with the question of moving the summer seat of the Punjab Government from Simla since it would take at least three years to build suitable accommodation at any other hill station, and long before that time had elapsed Sir Mackworth Young's tenure will have expired and a successor, approved by the Viceroy, will have taken his place. That the after dinner oration which has raised this controversy does not represent the permanent views either of the head of the Punjab Government or of the Viceroy is sufficiently shown by the fact that the former recently commenced and the latter approved of the construction of the costly Secretariat buildings in Simla for the use of Sir Mackworth and his officers, the buildings hardly yet completed.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 6 per cent.

MR. J. SANDERS-SLATER who has been suffering since last Friday from a bad type of fever, was in a rather critical condition on Wednesday night, when his temperature rose to over 105°. Dr. Field is in attendance and Dr. Childe and two other doctors were called in consultation. There was a slight improvement yesterday, and the temperature was considerably reduced in the afternoon. Mr. Slater has applied for a year's sick-leave.

It is notified that the despatch of stores from Bandipur in Kashmir to the Gilgit Agency will begin on June 21st, and be continued to September 30th.

THE football camp at Annandale, Simla, is to be connected with the local municipal water-supply system, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,000.

TRANSPORT reservists when called up for training or muster will, in future, be provided with free passages by rail from and to their homes.

IN addition to the 68 Maxims of the ·303 calibre being obtained to bring the number available in India up to 120, a trial will be given to as many as 18 other machine guns of various calibres.

THE Government have now before them a proposal for the revision of taxes in the cantonment of Pachmarhi, in order to put the conservancy arrangements of the cantonment on a satisfactory basis.

DURING the week ending 2nd June, there were 818 cases and 427 deaths from cholera in rural Kashmir; in the suburbs of Srinagar two cases and three deaths and in the province of Jammu no cholera at all.

Umballa is to be the headquarters of the Political Officer in charge of the Phulkian States under the Government of India. Suitable quarters are being provided for Major Dunlop Smith, who will be the first incumbent of the post.

IT was originally announced that the Punjab Land Alienation Act would come into force on June 1, but by a "Gazette" Extraordinary, dated June 8, the Government of India notify that the Act has effect from the latter date.

PENDING the approval of the Secretary of State to the proposed scheme for Mounted Infantry in India, the Government of India are arranging for a supply of 20 Chinese ponies, with a view to their suitability or otherwise for Mounted Infantry work being ascertained.

THE village of Lohar Mazra in the Jullundur district, population 1,078, has been attacked with plague, the infection having come from the village of Bassi in Patiala territory. The inhabitants of this village are reported to be refusing offers of inoculation.

THE two tunnels on the Chaman Section of the North-Western Railway, which lately collapsed, have been restored and trains now run through to Chaman as usual, and all restrictions on the booking of goods, livestock, and so forth to Chaman have been withdrawn.

HIS LORDSHIP the Bishop of Madras, in a letter, has replied at length to a petition from a large number of Protestant Native Christians on the subject of marriage with a deceased wife's sister. The Metropolitan, His Lordship points out, can alone dispose of the petition, and accordingly he has forwarded it to that authority; but meanwhile he (the Bishop of Madras) takes the opportunity of correcting certain erroneous statements of fact upon which the petition is mainly based.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending June 11th was 846, giving a death-rate of 53·76 per annum per thousand as against 67·77 the corresponding period of last year, and 38·97 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 138 died from fevers; 86, plague; 5, small-pox; 1, measles; 2, cholera; 3, leprosy; 113, phthisis; 62, diseases of the nervous system; 131, affections of the respiratory organs; 37, diarrhœa; 19, dysentery; 49, still-born; 71, old age and debility; 17, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 25; Brahmin, 20; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 2; Hindu of other caste, 488; Hindu low caste, 110; Musalman, 145; Parsee, 32; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 10; Eurasian, 3; European, 4; Negro-African, 1; other and unknown castes, 12. The total number of births was 206 as against 239 the corresponding period of last year, and 220, the average over the past five years.

BURMAN AND SIAMESE WILDS.

A PLEASANT book of travel entitled A VAGABOND IN ASIA by Edmond Candler, gives an unaffected description of a holiday journey from Tavoy to Saigon, undertaken in 1900 for no special reason but to change the scene, and shake off the paralysing and circumscribing atmosphere of an Indian hill station. To climb a mountain is the desire of every traveller, but to live on one is not bliss, at least to Mr. Candler, for "at the best of times the top of a hill is a kind of a prison, which incarcerates one with the thought that every step down entails a treble effort to regain the ground we have lost." Darjiling, moreover, is too beautiful for always. "It is like living on oysters and champagne. In time, if one's artistic perceptions are acute, they become afflicted with a kind of spiritual gout." The Malay Peninsula suggested itself as a good place for a ramble in a three months' furlough, and from Tavoy to Bangkok was the line to take across it. Mr. Candler was determined to travel light, and make the most of his time, so his luggage was reduced to the narrowest limits, and even then in emergencies was found too much. From Rangoon to Tavoy a weekly clean little coasting steamer took the traveller, and he skirted "the green slopes and emerald seas of Tenasserim, and the island of the Tavoy and Mergui Archipelago. . . . The water was clear as a mill-race. All day long our course had lain between verdant islands, thickly wooded to the water's edge, leaving the thinnest glittering margin of land. . . . Tavoy itself is the most sylvan little port imaginable. . . There is no babel of clamouring coolies ashore, no din of rival gharry-wallas and sampan men; the place is peaceful and retired, out of the world, a rustic fishing village, untainted as yet by the vices of the more enlightened East." During his week at Tavoy, Mr. Candler saw enough to convince him that Tenasserim, neglected and forgotten though it now is, may look to "a gold boom that will convert Tavoy into a miniature Klondyke." The Portuguese had gold diggings on Mount Brrney up the Pauktaing river, as early as the sixteenth century, and their shafts are still there, forty-five feet deep. They worked in the mines by day, and slept in their boats at night, and paid tribute to the King in gold. It is likely that the lavish decorations of gold on the temples and pagodas came from the Tavoy mines. Gold washing still goes on in the old Portuguese method in the rivers. The country is well provided for mining purposes "splendidly timbered, and crossed by a stream that will supply water for the boilers and batteries." The trade of Tavoy is in the hands of Chinamen and natives of India. The Burman is too lazy to trade. But the thrifty Burmese woman marries John Chinaman and together they do well as business people. However charming Tavoy was, it was only the starting point for the traveller's land journey. He sought information as to a route. There was none. The journey had been made, therefore it might be made again, and there was direct telegraphic communication with Bangkok, but no one knew or cared whether it was possible to get there. As transport, the Burmese coolies are too thoroughly independent; they do not hesitate to drop you and your baggage when they weary of the job. The Karens of the Siamese frontier further on, though a very pleasant race of people, do not like carrying burdens either. Mr. Candler boldly started on the unknown road and made the journey from Tavoy to Myitta partly in an old cab, and partly on an elephant through very beautiful scenery. He met but one individual all the way, and that was a policeman. At Myitta he received information that the authorities were alarmed as to his safety in venturing over the Siam frontier, that he must not cross it and that a police escort had started to bring him safe back to Tavoy. But he was determined to go on. With admirable presence of mind he insisted on the Myitta police seeing him as far as they could on the way and he left all his kit behind, keeping his gun and revolver, cartridges and a bag of food with some rupees, and quite certain the pursuing police would wait at Myitta for him to return to his luggage. This was beating the Oriental with his own weapons. As he went on it was increasingly difficult to induce coolies to carry even his reduced kit. The Karens had embraced Christianity in large numbers, and would not work on a Sunday. He very unappreciatively says they are so lazy they would adopt any creed that offered seven days of rest in the week. These Karens are a happy people not unlike the cheerful Ghurkas in physique, keen for sport, good-natured and terrible gamblers. A story is told of a detachment of recruits mustering for drill several rifles short. This state of affairs was accounted for on the arrival of one of them smiling, with the six missing rifles. He had won them the night before at dice.

Mr. Candler found the transition from British to Siamese territory a very distinct change for the worse. Bridges and roads, came to an end, every one makes the track he fancies. Even the Siamese telegraph posts are travesties. The people in the first village were most disagreeable and he was often stopped for want of transport—for his Karens returned home. Mr. Candler found to his horror that rupees were not current in Siam and that he was at the mercy, for exchange values, and everything else indeed, of the headman of the first village. He got out of the clutches of this truculent, avaricious fellow, by declining his terms and his coolies. Reducing his kit to two loads he carried one on his own head and confided the other to his bearer. The headman, disgusted gave in. "Give, give now, I will kill my men if they do not go with you," but the harried traveller replied, "If your men follow me, I will shoot them. When I arrive in Bangkok I will procure your immediate execution." A threat, we regret to say, he did not carry out. Luck and pluck were as good transport as any, and Bangkok was reached after a variety of pleasant and unpleasant experiences. In Bangkok he says "one coming from India or Burma is at once struck by the total want of respect shown to the white skin; of course one expects this to a certain degree in the Far East, but one is not prepared for the undisguised contempt of the veneered savage. The white man is no more respected in Siam than the yellow man is in England." French influence seems to be on the wane, the court language is English. Chulalongkorn looks to Great Britain for support in any difficulties that may arise, he and several of the Princes were educated in England, though the last of the King's sons to be educated in Europe has been sent to Russia, a significant enough fact. In his further wandering to Saigon Mr. Candler was much assisted by the Minister of the Interior, the business-like and courteous Prince Damrong, who gave him a letter of introduction to the Governors of the Provinces and towns on the way to Angkor Wat and the Great Lake of Cambodia. At Bangkok, the traveller had the privilege of attending a reception given to the King by the Siamese Navy at which "the Queen looked very charming in her Siamese knickerbockers and stockings and rich European evening bodice." The Siamese body-guard looked more operatic than military. There are compensations even for a wandering vagabond. Phairin, near which the sapphire and ruby mines are situated, is a deadly unhealthy place. Among Burmans ten years ago, the death rate was 75 per cent. There was but one European at Phairin when Mr. Candler called there. The mines are mostly leased to Burmans, and the coolies are Laos. Theft is unkown there, though strings of coolies carrying in kerosine tins the price in silver of the precious stones sold in the Calcutta market, march under a weak escort of two mild Burmans, badly armed.

Angkor Wat realised his expectations, though raised high by the accounts he had read of its beauty. It is, he thinks, "the statelist temple in the world buried in the mute solitude of the encircling jungle." The singular thing about Angkor Wat and the ruins of Angkor Thom is that they are "in a country where the highest flight of the architect's imagination never soars beyond a draughty cow-shed on stilts." They were built, it is supposed by the Khmers, the ancient inhabitants of Cambodia. Angkor Thom dates from 450 B. C., Angkor Wat from five hundred years later. The builders were intelligent giants for the perfection of the fitting of the enormous stones, without cement, is wonderful. The stones came from quarries thirty miles away, and must have been brought by water. Lord Curzon has bracketted this with Babylon, Persepolis and the Taj Mahal, as some of the greatest triumphs of architecture. The vagabond moved on to Saigon, ending his holiday after he had revelled in the beauty of Angkor Wat.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS BY THE KING.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

His Majesty the King to-day presented 3,000 war medals on the Horse Guards parade ground to soldiers, volunteers, foreign attaches and a host of officers and civilians, known through their services during the war.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

It is declared at Washington that the Powers are still unagreed as to the amount of the Chinese indemnity, though China has offered 450 million taels.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall have started for Rotoria.

IMPORTANT DEBATE IN THE ITALIAN CHAMBER.

An important foreign debate is proceeding in the Italian Chamber of Deputies. Many of the speakers have criticised the Triple Alliance pointing out the increase of Austrian influence in the Adriatic.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE RUMOURED PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

A Note from the Transvaal Agency at Brussels declares that the rumours of peace negotiations between Kruger and Botha are without foundation.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JUNE 13.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Britannia, with the outward mails of the 7th instant, left here at 4 a. m. to-day.

THE RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

The Railway Administration Report for 1900 issued to-day, shows a net profit to the State, after meeting working expenses and interest charges, of sixty seven lakhs of rupees in twelve months, compared with a loss of twelve lakhs in 1899 and of 78 lakhs in 1898. This is coincident with the net increase of 3,619 miles of line opened in these three years.

SMALL LUXURIES FOR BOER PRISONERS.

A monthly allowance of three rupees is sanctioned to each indigent Boer prisoner at Bellary and Trichinopoly to purchase small luxuries.

COOK HOUSE TABLES FOR TROOPS.

Provision is sanctioned of galvanized sheet iron marble or slate, whichever is cheapest, for the tops of all cook house tables of British troops in India.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

General W. P. Tomkins, R. E., is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list.

Major Rea, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, and Lieutenant Birdwood, 2nd Central India Horse, are permitted to return to India, while Captain Shewell, 23rd Bombay Infantry, has six months extension of leave at home.

We understand that the vacancy among the First Class District Commanders caused by the appointment of Sir Archibald Hunter to command the Scottish District will not be filled up until October.

Capt. Joseph Sladen, Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been transferred to the supernumerary list from the 1st instant.

Hon. Chaplain the Rev. G. FitzGerald Wintour, 2nd Batt. B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, has been transferred to the supernumerary list with effect from the 1st May.

Lieut. J. A. Williams, Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been appointed to officiate as Adjutant of the Corps, vice Capt. F. C. Ross, granted leave.

The Secretary of State has agreed that men coming from China not wishing to remain in India will have the option of reverting to the Home establishment on conditions to be subsequently approved.

Another consignment of 8,250 warm coats were despatched from Calcutta to Capetown on May 30th; also 5,000 pairs of boots to Port Elizabeth.

Brigadier-General Leach is transferred from the Presidency District to Belgaum District, vice Sir Hector MacDonald, transferred to the Southern District.

The consignments of Lee-Enfield rifles, which continue to arrive from England, are being tested as regards sighting before being issued to British regiments. Considerable progress will be made with the rearmament within the next two months, both as regards British and Native troops.

Lord Kitchener is said already to be selecting his Personal Staff in anticipation of taking up the post of Commander-in-Chief in India next March. There seems little doubt now that he will succeed Sir Power Palmer, provided the Boer war comes to an end.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS.—JUNE 13.—Cooke, Captain, Punjab, 1st S. W. Borderers, *en route* to England from Peshawar.

Yates, Lieutenant, Punjab, 1st S. W. Borderers, *en route* to England from Peshawar.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JUNE 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Matiana left this morning.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Maclean arrived here this morning.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Bormida left Hongkong for Bombay on 13th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
Surats firm.
Good Bhownugger 3 16-32.
The Manchester market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	93 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	63 5-16
Bar Silver	27 7-16

THE *London Tailor* is indignant at the persistent cry against the extravagant prices, it is alleged, that officers have to pay for uniforms. "No tailor," it says, "can make to-day anything like a fair proportion of a paying profit at the prices at which uniforms are now produced, at all proportionate, that is to the profit that he may receive on ordinary tailoring. In other words, uniform only pays to keep up connection. It will be asked, "Why is an officer's uniform so costly? The answer is because everything is of the best that Europe can produce—that is the real uniform."

A PERMANENT LAKE FORMED ON THE GILGIT ROAD.

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

Large landslips at the end of May on the Gilgit Hunza Road near Chalt, completely blocked the Hunza river for some hours. The water eventually scoured the channel of a hundred feet in the dam but this was insufficient to let off the accumulation and a permanent lake half a mile long has consequently formed. This has stopped all the baggage traffic on the road. The Divisional Engineers are taking steps to let off the water and in the meanwhile a foot path over the cliff to avoid the lake has been improvised for temporary use.

CRICKET AT SIMLA.

SIMLA VS. ALIGARH COLLEGE.

This match ended to-day in a win for the former by three wickets and 208 runs. The boys were altogether overmatched.

FURTHER RISE IN FAMINE FIGURES.

The advent of the monsoon has not prevented the further rise of eleven thousand which took place last week in the numbers under famine relief in the Bombay Presidency. The total for the whole of India is now within a couple of hundred of half million.

THE KANKAR STONE QUARRIES.

It is notified that the Kankar stone and laterite quarries in the Bombay Presidency are exempted from the operation of the Indian Mines' Act of 1901.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK THE GOALUNDO MAIL.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 13.

A dastardly attempt to wreck the down Goalundo mail train on the night of the 6th instant is under investigation by the Sealdah Government Railway Police. The train when passing over a bridge near the Bagoolah station dashed against an obstruction with some violence and was all but derailed. On the train being brought to a halt it was discovered that the guard iron and sand pipe of the engine were broken through coming in contact with a large iron girder and a piece rail which were placed across the lines at the mouth of the bridge. Had the girder been fixed to the tie rods on the lines, the collision would have been attended with disastrous consequences to the train and passengers. The collision had the effect of throwing the girder and piece of rail over the lines, though not before the engine had suffered through breakage of its guard iron and sand pipe. After a detention of about half an hour the train proceeded on its journey. It is suspected that some Native Permanent Way Employees of the railway made this attempt to wreck the mail train which was on its way to Calcutta.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL P. J. MAITLAND, C. B., has been appointed substantive *pro tem.* Political Resident, Aden, with effect from the 25th inst., or the date on which he may assume charge of the appointment.

Mr. F. T. V. Austin, District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri, has been granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 2nd April last, to be followed by furlough on medical certificate up to the 21st January 1902.

Mr. B. C. H. Calcraft-Kennedy, I.C.S., has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. J. Dodgson, Assistant Conservator of Forests, first grade, has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. W. P. Symonds, I.C.S., Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Inspector General of Registration and Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and nineteen days, in combination with furlough for four months from or after 27th July.

Mr. V. M. Ferrers, I. C. S., passed the lower standard Revenue Departmental examination, and an examination in Sindhi, on the 24th March. Messrs V. M. Ferrers and C. G. Henderson, I. C. S., have been appointed Assistant Collectors in Sind.

Mr. J. McNeill, I. C. S., acting Collector of Poona, has been granted furlough on medical certificate for one year.

In supersession of a previous notification Mr. N. C. Macleod, B. A., Bar-at-Law, has been appointed President, and Mr. H. V. R. Kemball, Assessor of the Appeal Tribunal constituted under the City of Bombay Improvement Act, for one year.

The services of Captain W. C. Lockhart-Mure, 4th Bombay Cavalry, have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

The services of Captain C. H. Grace, 5th Bombay Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of the Bombay Municipal Commissioner for employment on plague duty.

THE Corporation yesterday considered a report from the Executive Health Officer, Dr. Turner, on the subject of registration of births and deaths and proposals for a system of free medical relief by provision of Municipal dispensaries. The Hon. Mr. Mehta in speaking on the subject advocated the Municipal control of the hospitals of the City in consideration of which the Corporation should be relieved by Government of police charges to an extent equivalent to the sum which would be expended on medical relief. A committee was appointed to consider Dr. Turner's proposals and also to prepare a representation to Government to the effect that for the purposes of an efficient organization of the Health Department and a systematic co-ordination of sanitary measures the provision of medical relief generally should be placed in the hands of the Corporation as one of the duties for which they should make adequate provision under section 61 of the Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, and that to compensate for this additional duty they should be relieved of the expenses of the City Police to an equivalent amount.

A SERIOUS accident at polo is announced from Umballa. A new pony that was being played by Mr. Price of the Police, who is well known to most Punjab Polo players, bungled in turning and came down. His rider, whose hat had fallen off, fell on his head and was picked up unconscious and conveyed to the Garrison Hospital, where he is being well cared for. He regains consciousness at intervals and is making fair progress.

M. PAUL REVOIL has accepted the Governorship of Algeria. He is 45 years of age and is the brother of the late George Revoil, the explorer of the Somali country. Originally a journalist, he has served in various public departments, was Minister to Brazil, was Sub-Resident at Tunis, and was recently appointed Minister to Morocco. Before leaving that post he will obtain reparation for the recent murder of M. Pouzet. M. Revoil's successor will be M. Saint Rene Taillandier, Sub-Director of Political Affairs at the Foreign Office and in 1881 interim secretary at the London Embassy.

AT its meeting on May 21, the Board of Directors of the Suez Canal Company decided to propose to the annual general meeting, to be held on June 4; to declare a dividend of 91 frs. 53 c., which, together with the five per cent. interest on the shares, makes a total revenue of 116 frs. 53 c. per share. The net revenue, after deduction of the coupon-tax, will, therefore, be 108 frs. per share, or exactly the same as last year.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE WAIMA ARBITRATION.

CASE OF QUEEN DRAGA.

FRENCH PHYSICIANS' STATEMENT.

PARIS, MAY 24.

A PARLIAMENTARY Paper was distributed in the Chamber of Deputies relative to the settlement by arbitration of two West African questions between England and France. The umpire chosen by the two Governments is Baron Laubermont, the Belgian Statesman. The French Government is applying to the Chamber of Deputies for its assent to this arbitration. The Paper states:—The Convention of June 14, 1898, in fixing the limits of the British and French possessions in West Africa in the few places where they were still uncertain, has put an end to all territorial disagreements between the two countries. But several incidents that took place in the contested territories were left out of this settlement. Thus a claim is made for the loss of the French steamer Sergeant Malamine, which met with difficulties when steaming up the Niger, and the Benue, under command of Lieut. Mizon, and another claim (by the British Government) is made on account of the armed conflict that arose by mistake at Waima, near the Sierra Leone frontier, between British and French soldiers. The moment has come to settle these cases, and without reviving controversies which were unprofitable, to find a settlement agreeable to the feelings of equity and conciliation of both Governments. The British Government has admitted its liability for the loss of the Sergeant Malamine. The French Government, on its side, thought it ought not to refuse to pay an indemnity to the British victims of Waima. It remained to fix those indemnities. As regards the first cases sum have been mentioned during the negotiations between £8,000 and £6,000. As regards the second case, the very complex circumstances of the painful incident of Waima make it still more difficult to assess damages at a sum upon which both parties could agree. It seemed, therefore, expedient to refer both questions to arbitration.

The papers have published the opinion of Professor Cantacuzene, of Bucharest, one of Queen Draga's medical advisers, to the effect that contrary to the hasty diagnosis of a French doctor, the symptoms observed in September, 1900, on the Queen were evidence merely of a nervous condition, and nothing more. Doctor Caulet does not accept this rebuke. If anyone is responsible for the misunderstanding about the Royal lady's condition he is not. Doctor Caulet was summoned eight or nine months ago to Semendria. He examined the Queen and drew up a medical certificate noting certain symptoms, but cautiously refraining from drawing any inferiences. So far from being rash he seems to have been endowed with prescience. The Servian doctors were quite taken in by appearances, and they sent abroad the news that the Queen was about to become a mother. The French physician, misled by the newspaper reports, and having promised Queen Draga that he would attend her, wrote from Paris asking for leave to examine her some time before the event. The reply came that the Queen thought this examination unnecessary, a reply which the doctor confessed caused him some astonishment.

The Russian doctors arrived later delegated by the Russian Government. Their orders were not to see the Queen unless in presence of the French doctor. The three doctors examined the Queen, and they made up their minds that she was not enceinte. The Queen, however, notwithstanding their positive declaration, continued to believe that she was about to be confined, and the three doctors were kept for three weeks to no purpose. Doctor Caulet backs up his statements by documentary evidence, viz., by a correspondence exchanged between him and the Queen's maid of honour. These letters and other documents will be published in to-morrow's "Semaine Medicale." They would make up quite a little Blue Book. Dr. Caulet writes on February 25, but receiving no reply, he writes again to the Queen on March 17 to impress upon her the advisability of a medical examination at the earliest opportunity, in order to leave nothing to chance. The Queen's maid of honour replies on March 21 that he need not come just yet because her Majesty has a specialist on the spot, and he could examine her if required. Dr. Caulet replies on March 26. He confesses to some misgivings. What does the maid of honour mean by the words "if required."? Is it possible that the local specialist has not examined the Queen. He insists that an examination should take place, at once and more to impress this on the Queen's mind, he goes into details which are extremely technical.

M. CHARLES BERNARD, Nationalist, brought forward in the French Chamber a motion for the suppression of the censorship on stage performances. In support of his motion M. Bernard said that plays containing nothing of a subversive or indecent nature were vetoed while obscene songs were tolerated, and after quoting various passages from pieces recently condemned, concluded by demanding urgency and the immediate discussion of the motion. M. Levgues, Minister of Public Instruction, declared that he was in favour of the suppression of the censorship, but held that the question was by no means an urgent one. Accordingly he asked the House to reject the motion for urgency which was done, 328 Deputies supporting the Minister, and 124 voting for M. Bernard's proposal.

The "Affaire du Figaro" still occupies the Paris Press, but the dramatic character the "Matin's" statements lent to it is turning to comedy. The "Figaro" is under the joint management of M. de Rodays and M. Perivier. Several shareholders, disappointed at the fall in shares, determined to turn out the managers. M. de Rodays offered to resign, M. Perivier refused. As the shareholders seemed determined to dismiss the latter at their next meeting, he gave information to the "Matin," and the other day, the attack was particularly violent. The plan of campaign was to represent the change of management at the "Figaro" as the result of a foreign conspiracy, and advantage was taken of the fact that one of the largest shareholders was an Austian—M. Beyer, a banker, who is, however, quite settled in France. The "Matin" further ignored the fact that M. Beyer was fully supported by 200 shareholders, all Frenchmen. It is now M. Beyer's turn to take the offensive, and, replying to the attacks upon him inspired by M. Perivier, he states that some months ago he was placed in possession of a list of shareholders by M. Perivier, who asked him to commence a campaign with a view to secure the dismissal of his fellow-manager, M. de Rodays.

M. Charles Jeantaud, a French carriage-builder, whose name is associated in France with the infancy and rise of the motor-car, gives some interesting facts and opinions in his preface to a new book, "Electric Auto-Cars." The future of electric auto-cars, he says, depends on improvements in accumulators. For a few years past no great improvements have taken place in accumulators. If this state of things were to last, he admits, the prospect for electric vehicles in towns would be a gloomy one, but ten thousand minds in the world are on the alert. They are aware that the discovery of a light and lasting accumulator able to propel a carriage a distance of 60 or 70 miles without recharging, and weighing not more than 10 or 15 per cent. of the weight of the carriage, would bring its inventor a fortune of several millions. M. Jeantaud does not think that the next improvements in accumulators will be due to chance. Although everything has not yet been got out of lead, he does not think that this metal will give the ideal accumulator nor does he believe in gas accumulators, or thermo-electric batteries. He is rather inclined to believe in an apparatus producing electricity direct, weighing not more than two hundredweight, and yielding a current of 3,000 volts.

The Monceau miners accept their defeat; but they, or at least those of advanced opinions among them, are already comforting themselves with the thought of a revanche against the victorious employer. Some weeks ago, when the Montceau strike was in full blast, negotiations were set on foot by a group of miners for the purchase of an old claim called the Petit's Chateaux Mine. It was opened in the Fifties, but did not pay, and was adandoned in 1860. A miner's syndicate, helped by the National Union of French Miners, and by the Associated Trade Unions of Saone-et-Loire, has bought the claim for £8,000. Another thousand pounds has been collected, but this is still far from enough. A working capital of £3,000 will be required to start operations. Half of this will be subscribed by syndicates, and another half will be offered to the public in the shape of bonds issued at £2, redeemable in 40 years at £2 18s, and bearing interest at the rate of 2 per cent. provided profits in the course of the year leave margin enough. In short, the "Mine aux Mineurs" will not be a self-supporting organization for the original holders of these Deferred Two per cent. Bonds must be prepared the day they are in want of money to sell their bonds at a loss, and this loss is practically of the amount of their free gift to the miners. The National Union of French Miners and the local organization, however, favour heartily the new venture. They point out in a circular just issued that the working classes will feel much stronger if, in every district of France, in every line of industry, they have one industrial establishment of their own, where workmen persecuted by employers as labour and strike agitations may find a refuge. Besides the working classes will have a chance to prove that, in working a coal mine, as well as in running a bottle factory, they can do without employers. It is always amusing to hear an Imperialist of one country deprecating the Imperialism of neighbouring nations. The Marquis de Castellane, a Nationalist, like his son, who married Miss Gould, delivered yesterday a lecture at the Geographical Society on Pan-Germanism. The Marquis had no very startling revelations to make on this subject.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, MAY 24.

A FREQUENT doubt has been expressed as to the advantage, if any, of the free wheel as applied to the tandem bicycle, some being very much in favour of the application, while others claim that its advantages are much marred owing to the difficulty of both riders always acting together. If the front rider should think that a certain moment is the correct one at which to start free wheeling down a decline, it is hardly likely that the back rider will similarly decide at the same second, and so one would for a moment act against the other. Of course the difficulty in this respect is not great, but when it comes to riding a free wheel tandem through traffic, it can easily be seen that so far from happiness existing among the crew, discord might reign instead. However, the proof of the pudding is in the eating, and the majority evidently favour a free wheel tandem despite its drawbacks. It certainly appears that the difficulty referred to by the objectionists is not so great as it is made out to be.

A very welcome change has been noticeable in the matter of mudguards. Some of the things which were under this description attached to cycles were rather more of a nuisance than anything else. They were not sufficiently wide or long, and it was quite a common sight to see some of these guards with almost as much mud on the top as underneath, their shortness having enabled the mud thrown off the wheel to escape and drop on to the top side. The width also was not sufficient. Now the exception is to find a machine not well and adequately guarded, and it is satisfactory to know that makers have come round to see the necessity for a departure and moreover to act upon it.

It is stated that on a fine Saturday afternoon, or Sunday morning cyclists cross Hammersmith Bridge—in the main highway out into Surrey—at the rate of 1250 per hour. Figures of this kind are not peculiar to Hammersmith alone, but are applicable in the same way to the other main exits of London. The number of cyclists going out and returning on the Saturday and Sunday of any fine week-end must be simply enormous, and it would be interesting if some statician would take the trouble to compile the actual figures. No weightier evidence could be found regarding the popularity of the pastime than, it is certain, the result would offer.

The first record of the year has been made, and the credit of it belongs to H. B. Howard, who is one of the leading crack racing men, and rides a cross frame machine. Indeed, the makers of the cross frame machines appear to intend thoroughly exploiting the type on the path by engaging crack riders. Howard's performance was over a distance of one mile unpaced, from a standing start. He got away very quickly, was inside record at the first quarter, and easily continued inside until the completion of the distance in two minutes three seconds, as against the previous "best"—of two minutes, six seconds and four-fifths by Platt-Betts. Howard has been training for some time, and is evidently thus early in very fine condition. For a man to be able to do two minutes three seconds for an unpaced mile at this time of the year is an exceedingly fine performance.

It is dangerous to meddle with matters with which one is ignorant, and non-cycling journals should obtain the assistance of experienced cycling scribes when touching ever so lightly upon questions pertaining to the pastime. We were reading a non-cycling journal which advises its readers to daub their tyres with vaseline. Probably the writer was a trifle mixed and was confusing the wise application of vaseline to plated parts to prevent rust, when storing cycles in damp places. Vaseline is a condensed form of oil, and oil of any description should be carefully kept from rubber. It is a most injurious factor, and spoils any tyre. Oil that trickles from an over-filled bearing or from a badly fitting gear case should be carefully wiped away. Few people pay the necessary attention to their tyres; if only they studied them more there would be far less complaints about bad wear. A moist atmosphere is better for the preservation of rubber than dry heat.

After persistent efforts by the cyclists of Dublin, the Dublin Municipal Council were induced to lay before the Local Government Board a universal lighting bill for its approval, which however was only afforded so far as general lighting for cyclists was concerned, the Board objecting to the by-law applying to other form of traffic on account "of the objection that had been raised to the stoppage of newspaper placards being placed on the streets," whatever that might mean. The wheelmen, after vainly endeavouring to discover what connection existed between newspaper placards and universal lights, decided to let this secret remain with the wise compounders, and lay the facts before the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The appeal to his lordship was successful, and on the 1st. of July next a lighting-up by-law will come into force, applicable to all vehicles.

Last Sunday was what is known as "Chestnut Sunday," when the fine avenues of these stately trees in Bushey Park were arrayed in the glory of full bloom. This year they were perfect and greatly admired by the swarms of cyclists who pedalled their wheels to the park to witness this annual spectacle. On the eve of Chestnut Sunday several cycling clubs affiliated to the Southern Counties Union assembled for the third annual occasion in the park, and, after parading the walks and admiring the masses of white blossoms thrown up by the background of dark green, sat down to a substantial tea at Hampton Green, completing the day's outing with a stroll by the river and an impromptu concert.

A kind correspondent has been drawing attention to the excessive labours of the boys who drive the carrier tricycles and deliver parcels in and around London. There may be a few cases where censure should be passed on employers for overloading the boys, but as a rule the lads seem to thoroughly enjoy the exercise and would be sorry to lose their cycling, even if their present wheel is not of the best. In the London streets, and even in the suburbs where the roads are not so firm or smooth as in the great City, these vehicles are exceedingly easy to propel especially the more modern carriers which possess all the latest improvements in the way of reduced weight and perfect bearings; besides these machines are always geared low, and if fitted with pneumatic tyres are in no way exceptionally hard to drive.

Some very good racing was witnessed at the Bristol Meet, on Saturday May 18th, when the London cracks secured the principal events, R. Janson, a shareholder in the Surrey Cup, riding in grand style in the lap handicap winning from virtual scratch on Dunlop tyres.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	1	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	9	2	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	1	23
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	1	5
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	8
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	10
Total	12	6	89
Total plague deaths to date	96,351	80,421	
same date last year	26	17	161

MANURE FOR THE INDIAN COTTON PLANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention has just been drawn to your correspondent's letter from Miraj, enquiring about some special manure to experiment upon for the improvement of cotton culture in his district. At the outset it must be said that no one manure or fertilizer will suit all climates and all soils alike. Obviously, there are certain considerations to be borne in mind in approaching this practical subject. The points to be attended to are briefly; the condition of the soil, the quality of the seed, atmospheric changes, and the climate,—which latter should be both mild and moderate. There are, in the market, fertilizers of various kinds suited to the nature of the soil and the climate. By the proper use of these, the crop of a field can either be hastened or delayed at will, and any needful modification forced and obtained. In America, there are local factories for turning out these fertilizers. Cotton seed meal together with phosphate rock, horn and hoof waste, dried blood, bone meal, &c., are, in that country, judiciously mixed in their manufacture.

Indian manures are generally prepared from vegetables, stable refuse, ashes, salts and, in maritime districts, from fish.

According to Dr. Ure, the manure most suitable for imparting vigour to cotton "must contain neutrosaline matter with alkaline, calcareous and magnesian bases. The presence of magnesia deserves notice as it indicates marine food. Here, as in many other examples, the vegetative powers of the roots seem to eliminate potash from the stone detritus of the soil, which replaces the soda in the sea salts; for otherwise we should have found salts with a basis of soda, instead of potash salts in the ashes of the cotton."

The average black earth of lower India is made up of water 11., bones of animals and insects 2·5, lime 9·25, clay 14·4, sandy matter 60 and a few other factors. Comparing with this the analysis of the best soil producing a superior quality of Cotton, we are in a position to judge where the drawback is in our soil. The analysis of the best cotton growing soils, in the average, gives the following result in percentage, viz: Bones of animals and insects 4·7, lime 2·9, clay 1., sand 90.; a few other unimportant ingredients make up the remainder. Light, sandy, soil is undoubtedly the best for cotton plantation. With its other merits it combines the facility for irrigation as well as drainage. From the above analysis we find that there is about 30 per cent. less sand and 13 per cent. more clay in our soil, which alters the nature of it to a very great extent from that of the best cotton growing soil. Sand has the property of not holding moisture, whilst clay possesses that property, thus the proper combination of sand and clay secures sufficient and uniform heat and moisture which is so highly prized in any soil in which cotton is cultivated. This is why light, sandy soil, together with its other qualities, is considered the best for cotton cultivation. Again, the analysis of a good variety of cotton fibre gives the following average result in percentage, viz:—Water 6·74, ash 1·65, protiem 1.5, fibre 83·71, nitrogen 5·79, fat 0·67. A fibre which takes 83·71 per cent. is composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

By consulting these analysis your correspondent can very easily find for himself what he actually wants in the shape of manure or fertilizer as far as his particular soil and staple are concerned. As regards atmospheric changes and climate,—mild and moderate,—he must choose the proper season and time. Selection should be made of seeds from plants known to give a good yield, early fruiting, and producing a staple possessing both length and fineness. By the use of such seeds and by sowing again and again from the new growth, the quality of cotton seed is gradually improved and a special quality is ultimately obtained, adapted to special soils and climates. Where both manures and fertilizers fail to improve the staple or the crop, the remedy, it is needless to add, has to be sought in improving the seed itself.—Yours, etc.

Bombay, 12th June. V. A. TALCHERKAR,
late of the "City Mills," Bombay.

THE TRAMWAY CO., AND THE PUBLIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—What are the Tramway Company aiming at? Are they trying to show how much they can inconvenience the public in the period which remains to them before they will be obliged to relinquish control of the trams? People who live in the neighbourhood of Sassoon Dock have serious grievances in regard to the tram service at that end of the City. But not content with giving Colaba residents a service which is often unpunctual and inflicting upon them petty annoyances at the hands of their servants, the Company must select one of the worst mornings of the year for what appear to be experiments in transhipping of passengers. This morning I took the tram which left Sassoon Dock shortly after ten o'clock. The rain was coming down in torrents but that seemed to have been taken by the Company's officials as an excellent reason for putting the passengers to as much inconvenience as possible. On reaching Grant's Buildings there was the usual stoppage and yelling of drivers and conductors which one always looks for there, owing to the block of trams and bullock carts. One naturally concluded that the same cause was at work this morning as on other occasions, but the monsoon curtains were, of course, down. After an unconscionable delay and an intolerable deal of shouting, the horses were transferred to the other end of the car, and a number of new passengers suddenly boarded the tram. Then it occurred to one of the new comers casually to inform the passengers from Sassoon Dock that they were required to tranship into another yellow tram which was going via the Circle as the car that had just come from Colaba was returning there. I looked in vain for any sign of an accident that could have led to this change. So in the heavy rain the passengers were bundled out and had to race for another tram some distance away while those who were proceeding via the Secretariat had again a few yards further on to make a dash for the Girgaum tram. Is this practice to be continued throughout the monsoon? In the interests of the Company I sincerely hope not. The Tram Company is able to inflict annoyances on the public in quite a sufficient variety of ways without indulging in vagaries of the sort I have indicated at this unfavourable season of the year.—Yours, etc.

Bombay, June 13. SASSOON DOCKER.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel obliged if you can spare a small space in your columns in the interests of the Middle and Upper Colaba public who make use of the trams from Sassoon Dock to get to and from their offices. For the past three weeks the running of the Sassoon Dock cars has been most irregular and extremely annoying to those who cannot afford to give three-quarters of an hour of their time to get to the Fort. Since the monsoon has set in, things have gone from bad to worse and this morning the indignation of Colaba passengers against the Tramway Company culminated in about eight or ten being keptt waiting in a heavy downpour at Sassoon Dock for fourteen minutes until a car came up. This delay, however, was not the only source of annoyance, as when the tram got to Grant's Buildings, it stopped alongside another car, which passengers bound to the Fort naturally concluded was the one they should transfer into, and as it was raining heavily at the time and the monsoon curtains were down they had no means of finding out where the car was going. On arriving at Apollo Bunder, it was found that the car was going to the Circle with the result that half a dozen passengers had to turn out in the wet and pick up a car bound to the Fort. Another source of annoyance is the refusal of the Tramway Company to grant transfers to Colaba passengers bound to Crawford Market at Grant's Buildings, compelling them to go on to Boree Bunder in the yellow car and stand out in the wet until they can pick up one going to the Market. Colaba passengers, I take it, do as much as any others to swell the coffers of the Tramway Company, but even if such was not the case, the Tramway Company are scarcely going about the right way to make the Sassoon Dock cars pay. Several people, lately have clubbed together and engaged victorias to take them to their work, and find that they can do it at very little greater outlay. The Tramway Company are well aware of the grievances of Colaba passengers but so far have calmly ignored them. It remains to be seen if the passengers cannot bring the Company to see things in a different light. Anyhow, the present is a good time for enterprising victoria wallas.—Yours, &c.

Colaba, June 13. McG.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday in the Corporation Hall, Mr. D. E. Wacha presiding.

A BIG AGENDA.

The President at the outset said that there were 105 items on the agenda paper. He thought that was unprecedented and he hoped members would assist him in disposing of the business without unnecessary loss of time. (Hear, hear).

THE ACTING MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

On the motion of Mr. Hari Sitaram the Corporation recorded a Government resolution, stating that Mr. W. D. Sheppard had been appointed to act as Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, vice Mr. W. L. Harvey on furlough, on a salary of Rs. 2,500 per mensem.

PROFESSOR GALEATTI THANKS THE CORPORATION.

The Coporation recorded a letter from Professor G. Galeatti, expressing the great pleasure he felt in receiving the thanks of the Corporation for his services during the plague epidemic.

THE LATE SIR DINSHW PETIT.

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna the Corporation recorded a letter from Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart., thanking the Corporation for their placing on record their sense of sorrow at the death of the late Sir Dinshaw M. Petit. A similar letter from the Hon. Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, son of the late Sir D. M. Petit, was also recorded.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO COUNCILLORS.

Mr. Surrufally Mamooji, a member of the Corporation, writing from Egypt, requested the Corporation to grant him six months' leave of absence from the Corporation, commencing from 1st April 1901. He is paying a visit to Mecca, Medina and Kerballa.

On the motion of Mr. Jaffarbhoy Rahimtoola, the leave asked for was granted.

Mr. Joseph Baptista also asked for leave for 6 months, stating that professinal and private business takes him to England shortly.

Mr. Jaffarbhoy Rahimtoola moved that the leave asked for by Mr. Baptista be granted.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji said that they would be doing an injustice to the rate payers, if they sanctioned such extended leave on all occasions. The act provided that leave could only be granted for sickness, and such other causes over which the members could not have any control. Mr. Baptista said that he was going to England on professional and private business. That being so the Corporation would not be justified in granting the leave, as Mr. Baptista was not going to England in the interests of the ratepayers.

Dr. H. E. Sukhia said that he had been always against granting leave to the members. But they should not grumble in this particular instance but hereafter there should be a standing rule that such leave should not be granted.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta thought the time had come when members of the Corporation should speak out on this subject. On previous occasions they had been restrained by feelings of delicacy from speaking out but he knew that many members were averse to granting these applications for long leave. There had been numerous precedents in the past and the Corporation had allowed members to take leave on private affairs for an extended period even for a year. The Corporation ought to consider whether they should continue precedents of this character. On this occasion perhaps he might have been restrained from saying anything because there might be a feeling that some members of the Corporation were not very well inclined towards Mr. Baptista.

Mr. Baptista Certainly not.

Mr. Mehta said he was glad Mr. Baptista looked at the matter in the right spirit. But the Corporation should not grant long leave out of the presidency to a member for professional and private reasons and to that extent leave his constitutents unrepresented.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji stated that they had just granted six months' leave to Mr. Surafally Mamooji who had not done such useful work as Mr. Baptista had done. It was not proper to decline to give leave to Mr. Baptista.

Mr. H. S. Dikshit was in favour of the proposition, while Mr. K. N. Wadia spoke against it.

On the motion being put to the vote it was agreed to.

REPRESENTATIVE ON THE THANA LOCAL BOARD.

The Collector of Thana invited the Corporation, as Inamdars of Mouje Tulsi, to elect a member to the Thana District Local Board. Mr. Vicaji Meherjibhoy, Inamdar, Parnali village, in a letter applied for the Corporation's vote for election to the Thana District Board.

On the motion of Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit the letters from the Collector of Thana and Mr. Vicaji were recorded.

CART-ROAD FROM VEHAR TO THE TULSI DAM.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe moved that sanction be given to the construction of a cart-road from Vehar to the Tulsi dam, the road to run alongside the main, except at the culverts where it should be over the main, the cost, estimated at Rs. 36,757, being met from the grant provided in the Loan Works Budget for 1901-1902.

Mr. James Macdonald, in opposing the motion, said that they had never seen a more extravagant piece of work put on the agenda paper than the present one, for which they were asked to vote. One of the pleas put forward at the Standing Committee for the construction of the road was that there might be a break sometime in the pipes between the Tulsi and Vehar lakes. So far as the speaker was aware there had not yet been any breakage in the pipes. If they had an enormous amount of money they might throw it away on the construction of the road. He moved that a committee of gentlemen, whom he named, be appointed to go into this matter, and present a report at an early date.

Mr. K. M. Shroff, in seconding the amendment, observed that he had been always against the construction of the road.

On a division the amendment was agreed to.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

MUNICIPAL CONTROL OF HOSPITALS.

The Corporation considered a report from the Health Officer on the subject of registration of births and deaths combined with a system of free medical relief by provision of Municipal dispensaries. On the same subject the Hon. Mr. Mehta had given notice of the following motion, "That the Corporation are strongly of opinion that for the purposes of an efficient organization of the Health Department and a systematic co-ordination of sanitary measures, the time has now come when the provision of medical relief generally should be placed in their hands as one of the duties for which they should make adequate provision under Section 61 of the Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, and that to compensate them for this additional duty they should be relieved of the expenses of the City Police to an equivalent amount. "That the President be requested to address Government on the subject.""

It was agreed to take the two items together.

Mr. Mehta said it was a very important report which they had received from the new Health Officer, though it had been said that the report of the Health Officer did not refer to any matters of which the Corporation was not already cognisant, he still congratulated the Corporation on the fact that the Health Officer had within the short time he had been here turned his attention to some of the most important questions which had to be dealt with by the Corporation in regard to the Sanitary Conservancy of the City. It was possible that in going through the measures which might be brought forward from time to time by the Health Officer, they might have to disagree with him in some matters. But he was perfectly certain that just as the Health Officer was full of zeal for the work with which he was entrusted the Corporation would always receive his recommendations and suggestions in the spirit in which he brought them forward. The registration of births and deaths had exercised the Corporation for a number of years. As the Health Officer said an efficient registration of births and deaths was their first line of defence in regard to the health of the City. In reference to the dispensing of free medical relief, that the speaker said was not a new suggestion, Dr. Weir brought it forward from time to time in his reports. But the difficulty was that scarcely five per cent. of the population resorted to qualified medical men. That was not entirely because of the poverty of the people, but was mainly due to the extreme aversion of large numbers of the people to resort to European qualified medical agency. They had an enormous distrust of the medicine, treatment and knowledge of European medical officers and they would rather resort to such remedies as the quacks or hakims might prescribe. That being so he was not quite sure that the registration which Dr. Turner thought might be obtained by inviting the people to go to qualified medical men, would be so extended as he imagined. But in these matters they must proceed by experiment, and he was therefore disposed to give a cordeal reception to the measure suggested. In regard to medical relief the Health Officer spoke about medical men going out from the dispensaries to attend patients at their homes, but he would like to know how far that would work and whether the medical men would be disposed to give up private practice. Again to what classes was Dr. Turner going to restrict the attention of the doctors at their homes, whether they had to attend to every person, rich or poor, who sent for them. It was possible [illegible] when they discussed the matter Dr. Turner [illegible] give them full details of his intentions. In regard to his notice of motion Mr. Mehta referred to the history of municipal contribution [illegible] for police and medical relief and pointed out that under the Act of 1884 the mofussil municipalities in consideration of providing medical relief were relieved of the police charges. When the Corporation were entering upon a measure which Dr. Turner thought essential for the Sanitary Improvement of the City, the time had come when they should be entrusted with the administration of public medical relief in the City. It was perfectly clear that the Corporation might stop their grant [illegible] the Gocaldas Tejpal Hospital if they liked and it might be consideredthat the amount of that grant might be applied to Dr. Turner's scheme. But the proper course would be to come to a clear understanding between the Government and the Corporation in regard to these functions. The Corporation were undertaking measures for the Sanitary conservancy of the city and they ought to be entrusted with the administration of institutions for public medical relief in the city. There might be an objection to making over the J. J. Hospital, which was connected with the Grant Medical College, but they could make an exception of that institution. But the Corporation ought to take over all the others because they felt there ought to be more hospitals in the City than the Government were prepared to establish. Government even told them that they could even contribute a few thousand rupees more towards the G. P. Hospital. They seemed to have taken a strange view of the functions which they undertook in this matter and if the Corporation had acted in the same way, Government would have come down upon them. This matter should be entrusted to the Corporation and such sums necessary for this purpose should be defrayed out of the police charges. He moved that the Commissioner's, letter conveying Dr. Turner's report, be referred to a Committee with the request that they should consider in consultation with the Commissioner and report upon the Health Officer's proposal for a scheme of birth and death registration combined with a system of free Medical relief from municipal dispensaries. (2) That the Corporation are strongly of opinion that for the purposes of an efficient organization of the Health Department and a systematic co-ordination of sanitary measures, the time has now come when the provision of medical relief generally should be placed in their hands as one of the duties for which they should make adequate provision under Section 61 of the Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, and that to compensate them for this additional duty they should be relieved of the expense of the City Police to an equivalent amount. (3) That the Committee prepare a representation to Governmnet on this subject.

Dr. Sukhia seconded the proposition.

Mr. Baptista was of opinion that the Government should relieve them entirely of the Police charges, and in addition to the present municipal medical duties the Government might cast upon them certain other burdens.

Mr. Ibrahim Ruhimtulla was of opinion that the only way to approach the Government with regard to the matter was to tell them that the Corporation wished to undertake the liability of providing gratuitous medical relief to the City, and the Government should kindly consent to reduce the amount of Police charges obtained from the Municipality.

The motion was carried.

THE ANALYSIS OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

The Executive Health Officer wrote: "The inspection of meat, carcasses, poultry and fish is undertaken by the Market Superintendent. With regard to the inspection of other articles of food and drink no systematic inspection takes place, although the Divisional Health Officers have in several instances seized unsound fruit, vegetable, rice, &c. and ghee. In order to have a complete and regular inspection of all food, medicines and drinks, including ghee and milk, it will be necessary to appoint a staff of Inspectors and provide a laboratory with a qualified Analyst to undertake the analysis of all articles sent to him. It may be possible to arrange with the Government Analyst to analyse articles sent him either through the Divisional Health Officers, or as is done in some cities to place the control of the Goods and Drugs' Act in the hands of the Police. Of these three alternatives, I consider the best to adopt would be to provide a suitable laboratory for the purpose of analysing food and drugs and milk and ghee, &c. In the meantime arrangements should be made with the Government Analyst for examination of samples sent to him by the Divisional Health Officers."

Mr. K. M. Shroff proposed that the letter be recorded and that a committee, whom he named, be appointed to report on the subject.

Mr. Jaffarbhoy Rahimtoola seconded the proposition.

The motion was adopted.

THE KHOTE FOOT-PATH.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe moved that sanction be given to a grant of Rs. 4,151-15-2 to meet the cost of protecting by rubble stone the Khote foot-path along the Queen's Road and a part of the foot-path of the Walkeshwar foreshore.

Mr. G. Lund seconded this, and it was carried.

INSANITARY BUFFALO SHEDS.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe moved that Mr. M. E. DeSouza and other applicants be informed that steps are being taken to remedy the insanitary condition of certain buffalo sheds in Nana Shankerset's Wady and of a chawl in their vicinity.

Mr. K. N. Wadia said that they had received another petition about the complaint, and the Commissioner had been requested to report on the second petition. The speaker, therefore, moved as an amendment that the consideration of the question be postponed until the receipt of report from the Commissioner.

Mr. A. F. Unwalla seconded this, and it was agreed to.

COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCE.

On the motion of Mr. T. Cuffe, sanction was given to the payment of a compassionate allowance of Rs. 150 to the widow of Mr. Isak Haji Abdul Rahim, late clerk in the Commissioner's office, who died of plague, contracted in the discharge of census duties.

NEW MAIN FOR THE VEHAR WATER SUPPLY.

The Corporation considered the following letter from the Commissioner:—"With reference to Corporation Resolution No. 8548, of the 25th October 1900 I have the honour to point out that the 48" main which the Committee of the Corporation have recommended, will bring in about 29 millions gallons a day at a pressure equal to that from the Bhandarwada Reservoir. The necessity of the main as a precaution in case of a breach on the Tansa Line as well as for other reasons has been frequently pointed out to the Corporation. It is, therefore, in my opinion desirable that the whole work should be taken in hand as soon as possible."

Mr. P. M. Mehta moved that the Commissioner be requested to report as to the cost of the construction of the work.

The motion was adopted.

OFFENSIVE SMELL NEAR CUMBALLA AND MALABAR HILLS.

The Corporation considered reports from the Health Officer and the Deputy Executive Engineer, as regards the cause of the offensive smell on the foreshore along the Cumballa and Malabar Hills. The Health Officer after detailing the result of an inspection of the foreshore observed: "From our present knowledge of these circumstances it will be difficult to advice a remedy."

Sir Bhalchandra moved that the reports be recorded.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe moved by way of amendment that the reports be recorded, and the Commissioner be requested to call upon the owners of those houses where sewage is discharged into the sea without treatment to discontinue the practice.

Mr. Hormusji Vakil was against the amendment. Mr. Mehta moved that the consideration of the matter be postponed till the end of the agenda paper, which was agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday next.

ONCE again, writes the Lahore paper, we get a tale of over-crowding in the annual report on the jails of the Punjab for the year 1900, the only difference on this occasion being that the trouble has grown more acute. The prevailing food scarcity of the period provoked many crimes of robbery and violence; these crimes were followed by an abnormal number of convictions; the convicts taxed the prison accommodation of the province inordinately, rendering some of the prisons unhealty; in the autumn, when the jail population was the highest on record, excessive sickness and mortality were the consequence. In some few instances the over-crowding evil, as will be shown, became positively glaring, although, in view of the peculiar difficulties, quite inevitable. It has to be borne in mind that the jail of the Punjab provide accommodation for only 15,252 males and 835 females, while the daily average population during the year was 15,029 males and 376 females. Of course had the convicts been considerate enough to break the law in exactly those districts where jail accommodation happened to be available, all would have been well, but being perverse folk they usually acted contrarily, and it is not an easy matter to shift prisoners backwards and forwards from jail to jail in a province nearly as large as the whole of Great Britain and Ireland, merely to attain a symmetrical distribution of the prison population. Once again, therefore, relief had to be procured by the extremely unsatisfactory plan of placing excess prisoners in tents: but even this emergent measure did not suffice, and when the trouble grew out of hand there was nothing left but to release those excess prisoners for whom there was no possibility of providing any kind of accommodation. Naturally only well-conducted persons of the short sentence or casual class were chosen for this necessary liberation, but in this way as many as 902 prisoners regained their freedom prematurely. Sooner or later this evil of over-crowding in the Punjab jails will have to be faced, though we fear it will have to be later rather than sooner, in view of the exceptionally hard times which the provinces have lately undergone, and of the vincial finance [illegible] suspensions (perhaps remissions) which heavy revenue [illegible] rendered necessary. It is entirely the late famine has [illegible] means, and important though a question of ways a[illegible] jail accommodation should it may be that adequate [illegible] there are at the present be provided for criminals, [illegible] sources of the provincial mo[illegible] upon the [illegible] this, and it is a exchequer [illegible] more [illegible] to decide between rival difficult and anxious task claims.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 11th June were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 10th, 13 feet 6 inches against 13 feet 1 2-5 inch on same date last year. Kharif preparations continue. Estimate of outturn of kharif and rabi crops 9 annas and 7 annas respectively. Cattle in fair condition. Price of wheat at Karachi 12, of jowari 20, of bajri 18 1-2, of rice 6 and of Bombay grass 35 1-2 seers per rupee.

Shikarpur.—River 9 feet 9 3-5 inches as on the same date last year. Rice sowing progressing. Locusts appeared in four talukas, but did no damage to crops. Estimate of outturn of rabi crops 8 to 12 annas. Fodder supply and agricultural stock sufficient. Price of wheat 15, of jowari 24 1-2, of barley 20, of bajri 22 and of rice 10 seers per rupee.

Hyderabad.—No rain during week. Canals flowing except in Naushahro and Moro talukas. Kharif preparations continue. Harvesting of adhava crops commenced in two talukas. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops 10 annas and 8 annas respectively. Locusts appeared in two talukas, but did no damage to crops. Cattle in good condition in nine talukas and in fair condition in three talukas. Agricultural stock sufficient, but deficiency apprehended in one taluka. Price of rice varying from 9 to 23, of bajri from 16 to 23, of jowari from 14 to 24, and of wheat from 10 to 16 seers per rupee. Price of dry karbi varying from 1 1-2 to 12 annas per maund.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Threshing of rabi crops continues in Kashmor taluka. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation continues. Locusts appeared in Thul, Kandkot and Kashmor talukas, but did no damage to crops. Fodder supply ample. Agricultural stock sufficient, except in Shahdadpur taluka. Price of jowari 25 seers 13 chataks, of bajri 22 seers 11 chataks, of wheat 14 seers 13 chataks, and of rice 9 seers 1 chatak per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—Kharif sowing continues in Nara valley. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation commenced in Desert talukas. Water supply sufficient except in Umarkot taluka. Agricultural stock sufficient. Prices of staple food-grains steady.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 8th June 1901).—Rain during week 6 cents at Sanand and 12 cents at Viramgam; none elsewhere. Lands being manured for early kharif crops. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of jowari 16 seers 40 tolas, of bajri 15 seers, of wheat 11 seers, and of rice, 2nd sort, 10 seers 40 tolas per rupee. Price of dry grass Rs. 5 per 1,000 bundles and of jawari Rs. 4-8 0 per 100 bundles.

Panch Mahals.—One inch 53 cents of rain at Dohad during week. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation continues. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock insufficient, the deficiency being fairly well met from takavi and charitable grants. Price of bajri 15 1-2 and of maize 15 seers per rupee.

Kaira.—(For week ending 10th June 1901).—No rain during week. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Fodder supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Agricultural stock insufficient, but the want is being supplied from takavi and charitable grants. Average price of bajri 15 6-7, of rice 10 11-28 seers, of wheat 9 1-3 seers, of bavto 17 2-3 seers, of jowari 17 1-2 seers and of kodra 21 seers per rupee.

Broach.—Four cents of rain during week at Wagra. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Agricultural stock generally sufficient; the want, wherever it is felt, is being supplied from takavi advances.

Surat.—Two cents of rain at Mandvi during week. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation continues. Fodder supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Price of jowari risen from 15 seers 12 chataks to 15 seers 8 chataks per rupee. Prices of other food-grains stationry.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain from 7th to 11th, total of week 2 inches 42 cents; total from 1st January 3 inches 21 cents, being 2 inches 22 cents below average. Abnormal temperature 3° warm on 5th and 6th, 2° warm on 8th, 4° warm on 9th, and 2° cool on 11th; temperature normal on 7th and 10th. Vapour in air normal throughout the week, except on 8th and 9th when it was excessive. Wind normal on 5th abnormal wind from north on 6th, from north-north-east on 7th and 8th, from north-east on 9th, and from south-east and strong on 10th and 11th. Lightning on 6th, 10th and 11th. Thunder and lightning on 9th, and thunder-storm on 7th and 8th.

Thana.—Rain during week 71 cents at Thana, in the district maximum 40 cents at Bhiwndi, minimum 7 cents at Umbargaon. Rab burning completed. Sowing commenced in places where there was rainfall. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of rice, 2nd sort, in seers per rupee 7 1-4 at Mokhada, 8 1-4 at Wada, 8 3-4 at Shahapur, 9 at Umbargaon, 9 1-4 at Bhiwndi, 9 1-2 at Mahim, 9 3-4 at Murbad, 10 at Dahanu, 11 at Thana and Bassein and 12 at Kalyan.

Kolaba.—Rain during week throughout the district, maximum 2 inches and 66 cents at Mahad, minimum 49 cents at Uran. Sowing operations commenced. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices of food-grains almost stationary.

Ratnagiri.—Rain during week, maximum 2 inches 48 cents at Chiplan, minimum 2 cents at Malvan. Tilling and sowing progressing. Fodder supply and agricultural stock sufficient. Prices of food-grains steady, except those of rice and nagli which have risen at Sanggameshvar. Price of rice at Ratnagiri 11 seers 32 tolas per rupee, and in the district varying from 9 seers 48 tolas at Mandangad to 12 seers 45 tolas at Malvan. Price of nagli at Ratnagiri 11 seers 60 tolas per rupee, and in the district varying from 11 seers at Sangameshvar to 16 seers 59 3-4 tolas at Khed.

Nasik.—Rain during week 22 cents and for season 68 cents at Nasik. Rain wanted throughout the district. Reaping of rabi crops completed. Standing rabi crops irrigated by well water in good condition in Malegaon, Baglan and Kalvan talukas. Rab burning in progress in Igatpuri and Peint talukas. Lands being prepared for cultivation. Outturn of irrigated rabi crops 4 to 8 annas and of jirayat crops 3 annas. Fodder supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Want of agricultural stock being removed by takavi grants. Scarcity of water which is keenly felt in Yeola and Nandgaon talukas is being removed by opening water-works. Prices of principle food-grains steady, except in Sinnar, Dindori and Chandor talukas, where those of bajri and nagli have slightly risen. Price of rice at Nasik 8 seers 20 tolas, of wheat 9 seers 8 tolas, and of bajri 11 seers 72 tolas per rupees.

Ahmednagar.—Rain during week throughout the district, maximum 2 inches 64 cents at Shrigonda, minimum 2 cents at Akola. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation continues. Water supply getting scanty in three talukas. Fodder supply sufficient. Cattle in fair condition except in Nevasa taluka. Prices of food-grains and karbi at Nagar stationary.

Poona.—Rain during week in all talukas, 2 inches 1 cent at Poona, in the district maximum 4 inches 71 cents at Mulshi, minimum 52 cents at Khed. Kharif sowing in progress in Maval taluka and Ambegaon and Mulshi pethas and parts of Junnar and Haveli talukas. Crops already sown benefited by recent rain. Fodder supply and agricultural stock sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Price of bajri at Poona 25 lbs. 12 tolas, of jowari 29 lbs. 23 tolas, of karbi 100 lbs, and of grass 142 lbs. per rupee.

Sholapur—(For week ending 8th June 1901).—Rain during week maximum 80 cents at Sangola, minimum 15 cents at Barsi. Heavy rain needed throughout the district for sowing kharif crops. Lands almost prepared for kharif cultivation. Sowing retarded for want of sufficient rainfall. Fodder supply generally sufficient, except in Pandharpur, Sangola and Malsiras talukas, where scarcity is being felt. Cattle in good condition. Water-supply very scanty. Price of jowari slightly risen in Malsiras taluka and steady elsewhere. Price of food-grains at Sholapur stationary. Price of karbi Re. 1 per 100 bundles.

Satara.—Rain during week, 1 inch 18 cents at Satara, in the district maximum 3 inches 28 cents at Patan, minimum 3 cents at Shirala. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation in progress. Sowing operations commenced in Karad, Valva, Satara, Wai, Javli, Patan, Khatav, and Shirala talukas. Recent rainfall beneficial to crops sown in Patan and Javli talukas and the western part of Wai taluka. Supplies of grain and fodder sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Prices of food-grains risen in three talukas and stationary elsewhere. Price of jowari at Satara 22lbs. 8 tolas, of bajri 23 lbs. 23 tolas, of grass 125 lbs. and of karbi 100 lbs., per rupee.

Bijapur.—Rain during week 1 inch 39 cents at Bijapur, 88 cents at Bagalkot, 73 cents at Badami, 44 cents at Sindri, 60 cents at Indi, 22 cents at Muddebihal, 87 cents at Bagevadi and 89 cents at Hungund. Kharif sowing retarded in some talukas for want of rain. Agricultural stock for preparation of lands for cultivation sufficient in 4 talukas; deficiency is met by takavi grants in other talukas. Average price of jowari 11 seers 9 2 chataks, of bajri 12 seers 9 chataks, of rice 2nd sort 9 seers 2 chataks, of turdal 6 seers, 2 chataks and of karbi 150 lbs per rupee.

Belgaum.—Rain during week 3 inches 3 cents at Parasgad, below 1 inch at Belgaum, Hukeri, Athni, Gokak, Murgod and Sampgaon; none elsewhere. More rain wanted everywhere. Early rice crops in Chandgad petha and Khhanapur taluka withering for want of moisture. Sowing of minor crops in progress in Parasgad taluka. Sowing of early jowari retarted in Athni and Gokak talukas for want of rain. Water supply sufficient. Prices of food-grains and fodder stationary.

Dharwar.—Rain during week in 11 talukas, maximum 3 inches 17 cents at Ron, minimum 20 cents at Mundargi. Sowing of rice generally in progress, except in Hangal taluka where it is retarded for want of sufficient rain. Lands being prepared in black soil talukas for sowing of early kharif crops. Fodder supply deficient in one taluka. Agricultural stock generally sufficient for preparation and cultivation of lands except in some places where the deficiency is supplied by takavi grants. Price of jowari and karbi at Dharwar stationary.

Kanara.—Rain during week throughout the district maximum 2 inches 93 cents at Karwar, minimum 1 cent at Bhatkal. Sowing of kharif crops continues throughout the district except in Ankola taluka and Bhatkal petha where land is being prepared for kharif cultivation. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of rice at Karwar 22 and of ragi 28 lbs. per rupee. Price of dry grass 8 annas a maund.

Rajkot.—Weather hot. Watering of sugarcane and preparation of lands for cultivation progressing. Estimated outturn of crops 7 to 9 annas. Price of wheat 12 seers 70 tolas, of bajri 13 seers 25 tolas, of jowari 16 seers and of gram 12 seers 60 tolas per rupee.

Wadhwan.—Weather warm. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Price of bajri 14 and of jowari 15 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Agricultural stock generally in fair condition except in Okhamandal taluka. Want of bullocks being felt in some places. Price of bajri 30, of jowari 34, of wheat 22, of rice superior 13 and of rice inferior 22 lbs. per rupee.

SOME REFLECTIONS ON MR. PENNELL'S CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Though the ultimate stage of the above case has not yet been reached, it is not difficult to divine to what end Mr. Pennell will probably come. There are one or two points connected with this case meanwhile that are in every way worthy of attentive consideration. In the first place, it can presumably with safety be asserted that the annals of the official records of India may in vain be searched for a case on all fours with the present one, for no member of the Indian Civil Service has ever flung in the face of his employers such allegations as have come from Mr. Pennell. We can all admire one who does his duty faithfully and well in the face of all opposition, but we cannot at the same time fail to feel an unfeigned pity for one who, with brilliant talents and a distinguished University career, so unguardedly permits his sense of duty to be clouded by strong personal feelings as to be completely carried away by them. On the other hand, there can be no possible doubt that Mr. Pennell's powers of judgment are perfectly sound as a dispassionate judge, otherwise either the Bengal Government or the Government of India would most assuredly have interfered with his decison in what is known as the "Chapra Case." But interwoven with the clear and lucid judgment therein recorded we find certain emphatic denouncements of officials in high positions, very unfortunately expressed by Mr. Pennell, which, as already stated by Lord Curzon, materially lowered the prestige of the British Government in India. Beyond a reprimand for the intemperate language used by Mr. Pennell, no measures were then taken by the Government to indicate their displeasure in the matter. It is a question for consideration whether any other Government in any other quarter of the globe would have displayed an equal measure of magnanimity in so important a matter. It is therefore greatly to be regretted for his own sake that, on this second occasion occurring so soon after the first, Mr. Pennell should have found it possible to express himself in such strong terms as to necessitate his temporary removal from his Judgeship. Pity it was that he failed to restrain himself from introducing into his judgment extraneous matter, wholly irrelevant to the point at issue. One is inclined to believe that the expression of Mr. Pennell's extraordinary opinions in this case, was the result of the leniency previously experienced by him at the hands of Government. Be that as it may, the fact remains that he has considerably over-stepped the bounds of propriety in his wholesale condemnation of the chief members of the Government of the country, not even sparing so great a personage as the honoured head of the administration—Lord Curzon of Kedleston. Mr. Pennell is stated to have said that he could not accept the theory that a white face was inseparable from falsehood. Whatever be his opinion on this point, there would appear to be little need for such an ungraceful accentuation of the situation, as Mr. Pennell was at special pains to place before the jury. Whatever mystic motives may have actuated him in seeking for the pronouncement of public opinion upon his case, he must have been conscious that he had little hope of support from the High Court. Unfortunately for Mr. Pennell, India is not the country where public opinion can override the decisions of the powers that be, however widely these may deviate from a correct conclusion. Mr. Pennell would appear to be altogether wide of the mark, when he commits himsel to the statement that there was any desire on the part of the Bengal Government to intimidate him. For surely, it forms no part of the principles of the British Government to intimidate the meanest of their subjects in the legitimate discharge of his duties. Mr. Pennell informs the public that he has done his duty, but the recent action of the Government goes a good way towards proving that Mr. Pennell has been labouring under a mistaken sense of duty. In depriving him temporarily of his appointment in the Indian Civil Service, there would appear to be every reason to acquit the Bengal Government of any desire whatever to act with undue severity towards one of their servants, who has been found guilty of gross misconduct and insubordination, for these are the grounds upon which the Government are reported to have taken action in the matter. It must be remembered that the Bengal Government have at least proceeded against Mr. Pennell with no feelings of pride or satisfaction. It is a well-known fact that Government as a rule err on the side of leniency, and it cannot for a moment be supposed that an Indian Civil Servant of such standing as Mr. Pennell was treated with any less consideration than Governmnt are at all times willing to extend to the humblest of their servants. On the other hand Mr. Pennell has forced the hands of Government by his imprudence and indiscretion, and he is not without deep sympathy in his hour of trial.—Yours, &c.

R. G. K.

WHEN IS AN EGG NOT "NEW-LAID"?

DAN LEON and Mr. Punch's curate have both enlightened us on the wholesome question of "good eggs," but they have scarcely convinced us. Judge Addison at Southwark was a trifle more definite. In commenting upon the serious remark of an egg merchant that the bulk of eggs sold in London are never under a month old, his honour sadly acquiesced in the contention saying that he was "quite aware of the fact." Now a great many other people who are not Judges—at least only in regard to eggs—are also "painfully aware" of a thing bearing upon this subject—that it is two to one against an egg put upon a middle-class table in London proving to be even partially good. But a month——!

To settle the point, a "Westminster" representative called the other day upon Mr. Titus Barham, the managing director of the Express Dairy Supply Company, and Mr. Titus Barham, upon being twitted that some of his eggs might conceivably (according to Judge Addison) have kept their shells intact for four weeks before being tested, indignantly repudiated any such idea. Mr. Barham was then asked when an egg reaches that stage of its existence when it ceases to be "new laid"; but the point was a knotty one, and the retailer was cautious. "I suppose we might honestly say," he began, "that when an egg has been kept five days it becomes stale and ceases to be 'new laid.' I may tell you that no egg sold in London has been laid on the same day. No; they are collected by the farmer one day, packed the same (not in straw, by the way—for then you know it), and sent by rail to the capital, where they are distributed. This operation takes, say, thirty hours; but you must not forget that fowls—and country fowls especially—are not particular where they deposit their eggs; hence, it may occasionally happen that the farmer's men pick up eggs that have lain on the ground for a couple of days—and these, too, come to London, as if nothing had happened."

Ignorant housewives should note that, according to the expert egg merchant, the way—though not an infallible way—to test a "new-laid egg" is to hold the shell up to a candle light. If the surface is clear and hard the egg may be good; if there are little black spots or eruptions upon it, the egg is most certainly bad.

TRAIN DERAILED BY GRASSHOPPERS.

A "Morning Leader" telegram from Madrid reports that a goods train was derailed at Linares by reason of an immense swarm of grasshoppers on the railway track. The train having left the slippery rails went down an embankment. The driver and guard saved their lives by leaping from the train. Trains have been stopped in this way by locusts and cater pillars. The crushed insects make the lines so slippery that the wheels can no longer act to propel the engine.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE COLONEL EDULJI M. DAMLA.

LIEUT.-COLONEL E. M. DAMLA, I. M. S., who died on Saturday at the Victoria Nursing Home was accorded a military funeral on Saturday afternoon.

Deceased was a Parsee of Bombay and held a Commission in the Army for over 20 years. He died in his 49th year in the prime of life, just when he expected to retire on his well-earned pension. The deceased gentlemen served in several expeditions. He was very highly respected and liked by his fellow officers and friends, being a man of wide attainment in his profession, and of a very unassuming nature. He had been ailing here for some time and was removed to the Victoria Nursing Home where he died. The funeral cortege left the Victoria Nursing Home at 3 p. m., on Saturday, half a regiment of the 4th Gurkas forming a guard of honour, and his brother officers of the I. M. S. followed the coffin, which was covered with the Union Jack and carried on a gun carriage by a section of the R. H. Artillery. Members of his community and friends also attended. The cortege proceeded along Szechuen and Nanking Roads and was joined at the corner of Tibet Road by the officers of the various military bodies in Shanghai. General Creagh and his staff joined the cortege at the corner of Foochow Road. From that point the Gurkas formed up and lined each side of the Foochow Road as far as the Parsee Cemetry, where the coffin was removed from the gun carriage and delivered to the Parsee Community for ceremonies and interment according to their religious rites. Mr. N. D. Sethna, the president of the Parsee community, on behalf of his coreligionists, thanked the General and his staff and other officers for their courtesy in attending the funeral, assuring them of the deep appreciation of the Parsees who as subjects, were second to none in their feelings of loyalty to the British Crown. The general in reply said that he and his officers had done nothing but their duty in being present at the funeral of an officer who was uniformly liked and in whom he considered he had lost a personal friend.—*N. C. Daily News* (May 20.)

THE CLASSIC RACES.

THE DERBY.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

Hon. W C Whitney's b c Volodyoyski, by Florizel II—La Reine .... L Reiff 1
Duke of Portland's b c William The Third, by St Simon—Gravity .... M Cannon 2
Mr Douglas Baird's ch c Veronese, by Donovan—Maize .... Rickaby 3
Mr T S Jay's ch c Floriform, by Florizel II—Maid of Athol .... Watkins 4

Betting: 5 to 2 against Volodyovski, 7 to 1 Floriform 100 to 7 William The Third and Ian, 10 to 1 Revenue and Handicapper, 20 to 1 Doricles, 25 to 1 Pietermaritzburg, 33 to 1 Olympian, Tantalus, St. Maclou, Royal Rouge, and Orchid, 40 to 1 Veronese, Wargrave, Velos, Cottager and Lord Bobs, 50 to 1 Osboch, 66 to 1 H. R. H., 100 to 1 Royal George, Ruskin, Sang Bleu, Princess Charles II, 200 to 1 Clacquer.

Olympian was first away followed by Lord Bobs. Then Revenue got in front and led them till a quarter of a mile from home. Volodyovski here began to draw ahead, and getting the lead after the distance followed by William The Third and Veronese, won by three-quarters of a length; four lengths between second and third. Time. 2min. 40 4-5th secs. (Record). It was grand weather throughout.

THE OAKS.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

Mr. Foxhall Keene's br f CAP AND BELLS II, by Dominie—Ben-my-Chree .... Henry 1
Lord Ellesmere's br f SABRINETTA, by Kilwarlin—Sabra .... Jenkins 2
Mr. R. Crocker's br f MINNIE DEE, by Fitz Simon—King's Daughter .... Reiff 3
Mr L Brassey's b f URSULA, by St Serf—Merry Miser .... Clemson 4

Betting: 9 to 4 against Cap and Bells II, 50 to 1 Subrinetta, 10 to 1 Minnie Dee.

Won by six lengths; two lengths between second and third.—"The Asian."

THE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

IN a few days, says the "Westminster," the good ship "Discovery," the first ever built in the British Isles specially for Polar exploration, will be handed over to the keeping of Captain Scott, the commander of the Antarctic expedition which, with three years' provisions on board, will probably sight the southern ice-pack in December next—the middle of the southern summer.

The expedition is to be very fully equipped. Captain Scott will have with him Lieutenant Armitage, who has had great experience in sledge travelling, Lieutenant Royds, Lieutenant M. Barne, Mr. Shackelton, Dr. Koettlitz, Dr. Wilson, Mr. Hodgson, and Dr. George Murray (of the British Museum)—in all a highly competent, scientific, and practical staff.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, Sir Clements Markham, the president, referred to the approaching expedition, and said there was now complete accord between the Council of the Society and that of the Royal Society, and that the Government had rendered such valuable assistance by granting the free services of naval officers and men, besides a substantial grant from the Treasury. The exploring period would consist of two navigable seasons and one winter, and the ice-pack should be sighted in December of the present year. The whole navigable season would be devoted to exploration in the ship, which would pass down the east coast of Victoria Land and eastward along the great ice barrier discovered by Sir James Ross. If possible a captive balloon would be used. After returning to winter quarters on the east coast of Victoria Land, probably on the spot suggested by the staff of the "Southern Cross," scientific observations—magnetic, meteorological, electrical, seismological, and tidal—would occupy the months of darkness.

With the arrival of the sun the great work of land exploration would commence. There would be a sledging expedition south towards the pole, another to examine the volcanic region of Mount Erebus, and a third to the west, where the land was low, and where it was hoped to cover a great distance and make important discoveries. Then would come the important work of cutting the ship out of the ice, under the charge of a torpedo officer, and in returning the ship would make a magnetic survey across the Pacific. One quarter of what was contemplated would be a glorious achievement.

At the annual dinner in the evening the president pointed out the urgent necessity for sending out a second ship in case of the detention of the Discovery. This would cost about £15,000, and already some liberal subscriptions had been received, including £5,000 by a Fellow of the Society.

The Discovery is to be brought round from Dundee at the end of May to the East India Dock.

UNION-CASTLE SHIPPING. MEETING.

COMPANY NOT TO BE MORGANEERED.

THE annual meeting of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Limited, was held on 23rd May. Sir Robert Herbert presided, and said the amalgamation of the two companies was a notable event in the history of the mercantile marine of the world. They owned some forty-nine ships, valued at about £3,300,000; the authorised capital was four millions and the assets amounted to about £4,250,000. As to the South African trade, the chairman warned the shareholders that there was no reason to anticipate a better condition of affairs in South Africa for a long time. Their earnings had been greatly reduced by the disadvantages under which their trade had been carried on, and the losses they had to record were rather serious. They had lost the Mexican and the Tantallon Castle. The latter was a favourite ship, and was the one upon which Sir Donald Currie went to the opening of the Kiel Canal. It was hoped to have the new mail steamer—Walmer Castle—ready by February next, and also eight cargo steamers were being built. The chairman referred to Mr. Pierpoint Morgan's threatened competition, but remarked that the Union-Castle Company did not mean to be thrust out of the trade readily. They meant to hold their own. In reply to questions the chairman said the Tantallon Castle was a total wreck. The company were practically their own insurers, though partly covered outside. In responding to a vote of thanks, Sir Donald Currie said during the past year they had lost as much as £3,000 or £4,000 on a trip owing to the delays at the South African ports. The shareholders, however, should rejoice in the fact that they held their present proud position.—Westminster.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals "Rowland's" Odonto. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and induces a healthy action of the gums. Ask stores and chemists for "Rowland's" Odonto, of Hatton Garden, London.

FACTIOUS FEELING IN THE SOUTH.

MARAVARS AND SHANARS AGAIN.

Whatever opinion may be formed as to the validity of the claims preferred by the Shanars in the matter of temple worship, writes a Correspondent of the "Madras Mail" there can, I think, be no difference of opinion as to the utter lack of policy, and even of sanity, in the methods they adopted to make known and to secure their objects. In every case they attempted to secure that by force which had been denied them by the general accord of the other castes. I am persuaded that had the Shanars followed other tactics they might have ere long come into peaceful possession of privileges which they so highly value. The example is not wanting of castes and classes by no means of higher consideration in Hindu society than the Shanars who are to-day worshipping at Hindu temples side by side with the Brahmin and the Vellalah. Indeed, the Shanars, outside Madura and Tinnevelly, are not only worshippers at temples, but managers and builders of temples, the latter being in the full odour of sanctity in the estimation of the most orthodox. It is unnecessary to labour the point, which would moreover take me too far afield. Suffice it to say that the manner in which the Madura and Tinnevelly Shanars—who had been so far lulled by the languor of the Land of Palms as to forget their high origin and to forego their ancient rights—suddenly began to assert their newly discovered claims, was eminently calculated to draw down upon them the contempt and wrath of the other castes. Taught a sad lesson by the terrible experiences of June, 1899 they would appear, at any rate for a time, to have adopted other tactics. No more convincing proof of this need be offered than the fact that the temple question has not been raised at Sivakasi at all. The local Shanars were most vehement in the assertion of their right to worship at the Siva temple there. They stirred up a controversy, which had been carried on, on both sides, with unparalleled bitterness for over two years, in respect of their claim. Since the latter part of 1899 they have had a strong contingent of the Punitive Police stationed at Sivakasi which would certainly protect them from any violence in consequence of any steps they may take to secure their rights through a Civil Court. But the Shanars have not shown the slightest inclination to accept the challenge to make good their claim in that quarter.

One more encouraging sign of returning sobriety in Shanar counsels, after the riots, was to be seen at Virudupatti. Here the Shanars have built a temple, much on the model of all Hindu temples, which they maintain from out of their Mahimai Fund, to which every Shanar contributes. The Shanars are wealthy enough to endow this temple to an extent which would give it the first position in the eyes of Brahmins. Well, the archaga of this temple is a Brahmin from one of the Cauvery thirams, and accordingly of a higher social status than archagas from anywhere else. This person is paid at a rate and is entitled to perquisites which would move the envy of the whole world of archagas. Not content with having a high-class archaga, the Shanars are trying to secure an athyana battar, who must be a person of higher social standing than the archaga, and a Sanskrit scholar to boot. Recently, the Shanars have built a new wing to the temple (which, by the way, is called the Subramani-swami temple) wherein they have installed a lingam and an image of Parvati. Now, the other castes have not shown the slightest dissatisfaction with this mode of procedure. On the other hand, a few Brahmins, Vakils, and so on, not perhaps of the first consideration among the very orthodox, occasionally visit and worship at this temple. Whether they do this out of piety or out of a desire to encourage the Shanars, I cannot say. Be the motive of these worshippers at an avowedly Shanar temple what it may, the spirit of sympathy shown on the one hand is as commendable as the spirit of moderation shown on the other. It is a bitter disappointment to all interested in the peaceful settlement of this vexed question that the example of the Virudupatti Shanars, which has so much to commend it to the common sense and self-interest of all Shanars, has not been imitated elsewhere. What makes the disappointment all the keener is the knowledge that, so far as the temple question is concerned, the Shanars act in common. They have a common interest in the pursuit of which they draw upon the resources of a common fund. They have throughout suffered in common. One would, therefore, suppose that the new and sane policy so successfully pursued at Virudupatti (and in a certain sense at Sivakasi as well) would be adopted by the entire community, in lieu of the old, discredited disastrous policy of asserting their rights by force, and afterwards trying to secure them by money.

The Kamuthi Shanars appear still to cling to the old policy. They have wantonly—I had almost said, wickedly—raised the whole controversy once again by a proceeding the policy of which is as questionable as its morality. They have, since the date of the judgment in the Kamuthi case, somehow got their old enemy, the Rajah of Ramnad, to support them in their endeavours to enter into and worship at the Kamuthi temple. They appealed to the High Court against the decree, and while the appeal was still pending they got the respondent-Rajah to put in a razinamah fully conceding the rights claimed by the appellant-Shanars. How and when this razinamah was arranged for are matters of keen speculation among the public, with which speculation I have no concern. But I may say that the fact that the hereditary Trustee of the temple and the pretagonist of the anti-Shanar movement (I mean so far as fighting the Shanars with lawful weapons is concerned) should have been a willing party to the securing of a razinamah decree under which the Shanars would gain everything, has come upon the public with both pain and surprise. The Rajah fought the Shanars tooth and nail. Having done so, and having obtained an injunction restraining them from entering the temple (besides damages for defiling it by their entrance), it seems extraordinary that the Rajah should have consented to abandon his whole position. The indignation which his conduct excited was so deep and widespread that the District officials took alarm. For the indignation so universally manifested was bound to make itself felt; not perhaps on the Rajah himself, who is or was recently away in Ceylon, but on the Shanars who are believed to have persuaded the Rajah.

It is unnecessary to dwell any further on this aspect of the matter. Be the Rajah's notions what they may, the public is determined to see to it that its interests are not paltered with. Indeed, once the public realised that it can prevent the razinamah being enforced, not against the Rajah, whom of course it will bind, but against itself, the indignation originally excited spent itself. Steps have already been taken to include as supplemental co-respondents certain worshippers at the temple, who will of course insist upon the appeal being decided on its merits. It seems unfortunate that the Shanars should have been so unwise as to attempt to secure their interests, not as the result of a fair fight and by virtue of the finding of the highest tribunal in the land, but by an arrangement carried out behind the back, as it were, of the Court and the public. Of what earthly use would this razinamah decree, so obtained, be to them? It would bind the Rajah personally, and not one single individual of the public besides. The inevitable result of the passing of the decree would be the commencement of more litigation, as protracted, as bitterly contested and as fruitful of mischief as the first.

"GLOBE TROTTING" SEASON BEGINNING.

Two men, Messrs. Voss and Luxton, are about to undertake a curious and somewhat novel voyage. They set sail on May 21, from Vancouver, B. C., for Australia in an Indian war canoe some forty feet long. From Australia they proceed to the Pacific Islands, thence to South Africa, and finally to England. Mr. Luxton is a journalist, and will embody his experiences in book form.—Laffan.

Mr. W. R. Hearst, the proprietor of the New York journal, the Chicago American, and the San Francisco Examiner, is sending three schoolboys on a tour round the world. The object is to decide how quickly the trip can be made, also whether the Trans-Siberian Railway has shortened it. One boy, a Daily Mail telegram reports, left Chicago for New York on 20th of May by steamer. Another boy starts from New York for Vancouver, where he will join the third boy from San Francisco. The two boys will take a steamer to Japan, then separate and travel by different routes, one taking the Trans-Siberian Railway to Vladivostock.

POWELL'S BALSAM WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

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HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

A NOVEL feature at Bisley will be a competition for a cup offered by Lord Roberts. Teams of ten—cavalry or infantry, home or Colonial—will shoot at 150yds at a target of a man's head and shoulders on the ground-line. They will be completely concealed behind a 3ft. breastwork, and at a whistle signal must rise, fire, and resume cover within four seconds; intervals of six seconds between shots, and each man to have a target to himself.

The remarkable extent to which peers are interested in public-houses has been demonstrated. A correspondent points out that 311 gentlemen who prefix "Rev." to their names hold shares in five of the principal British breweries. There are 17 who hold "Guinness." Bishops, deans, archdeacons, canons, and lesser clerical lights draw dividends from beer and porter, and thank Providence they are not as the Swedes. In Sweden it is an offence against the Constitution for ministers of the Gospel to have any financial interest in distilleries.

The New York "Evening Sun" asserts that Mr Carroll, a prominent and very wealthy Tammany politician, and one of Mr. Croker's chief lieutenants, has taken advantage of Mr. Croker's prolonged absence in Europe to organise a formidable anti-Croker faction in Tammany for the purpose of ousting Mr. Croker from the leadership. Many of the most influential members of Tammany have joined Mr. Carroll owing to their belief that the continuance of the Croker despotism would jeopardise the success of Tammany at the forthcoming autumn municipal elections.

A strange-looking craft was seen disporting itself on the waters of the Orwell around Ipswich and Harwich. It was a steam yacht, built entirely, except the machinery, by two Ipswich cabinet-makers named Coe, during their leisure time, on their own principle and without expert advice. Altogether nearly seven years were occupied in its construction, and it is a model of ingenuity and skill. The interior is fitted up like a miniature Atlantic liner, and the saloon can comfortably accommodate a dozen people the total length over all being 38ft.

The domiciliary visits and wholesale arrests are still going on in all the industrial districts of Russia. The latest arrests include the well-known writer Maxim Gorki and his sister. The police are actively engaged day and night in trying to discover the secret printing press which is distributing thousands of revolutionary leaflets among the working classes. In Piotrkov the trial of a large number of Polish, revolutionists, has begun on Monday. The town has the appearance of being in a state of siege, in consequence of the extraordinary military precautions which the authorities have thought proper to take.

Herr Zillmann, a merchant of Lichterfelde, has just made himself the victim of an error of judgment. A good husband and father, but jealous withal, he had four times played at hanging himself, after reproaching his wife with coldness, well knowing that she would prevent a fatal issue. Unhappily, when he repeated the threat a fifth time the other day, his much-tried spouse treated the matter just a little too lightly, and one of the children, leaving the room five minutes later, found her father's body hanging from a beam, still warm, but beyond the reach of restoratives.

IN France Baron Benvenuto d'Alessandro, an Italian, is perfecting an invention which he claims will reduce the force of waves at sea or at the mouths of harbours. His scheme is to throw out upon the water floating nets. He makes them of waterproof hemp, and one recently used at Havre was 360 feet long and 50 feet wide with square meshes of 11 inches. The Baron believes that these nets thrown out upon tempestuous water will not only prove a safeguard in storms at sea, but that they can be effectively used to protect hydraulic work from a heavy surf.

A good old story has been recently revived, and, as told in its new dress, it is certainly amusing. The scene is laid at night in South Africa, and the dramatis personæ are two members of the Imperial Yeomanry, who are laying themselves down to rest. Says one in a sleepy tone to the other, "Jack, why did you volunteer for this confounded business?" "Why?" replied the other, "because I have no wife or kiddies to care a brass farthing about me; besides, I like war." "Well," rejoined the first speaker, "that is certainly curious; for I came out just because I have a wife and I like peace!" The conversation stopped here.

The Salvation Army made, pardonably enough, a big display with the funeral of their converted criminal, Jack Smith. He had been a genuine pickpocket and robber, and his repentance seems to have been as real as his misdeeds. As he was only liberated from prison in 1896, after undergoing a twenty years' sentence, and died a "major," he must have ascended the ladder of righteousness like a lamplighter. But the Salvation Army have a shrewd eye to the value of a "trophy," and we are bound to add that they turn it to excellent purposes. The converted criminal was a fairly familiar figure on revivalist platforms before General Booth started his organization. There was, for instance, the well-known Ned Wright. But a certain suspicion of humbug hung about most of them or their agents. Jack Smith was a much more meritorious person. Mr. Christie Murray, who has recently given us a capital converted clown in his novel, "The Church of Humanity," should next try his hand upon a saved Barabbas.

How many kings the gipsies can have at the same time is a question that has always puzzled us. One has just died in West Ham Infirmary, but there is no mention of his successor. Sammy Lee was born in 1798, and was a thoroughbred gipsy—a real "Romany chal." Doubtless he and George Borrow knew each other well, and had frequent converse with each other. But though a king, Sammy lived long enough to know that such a distinction is of dubious quality in gipsydom. A few months ago he was found in a destitute condition in a stable. The aged man was removed to the infirmary, where he has just died, having lived for 103 years. A roving life seems to be healthy enough. Sammy Lee is survived by a sister, who is only one year his junior. The Lees are a well-known gipsy family, one of the few real gipsy families that are still extant. The breed has sadly deteriorated of late years, owing to the fact, doubtless, that as civilization spreads there seems to be ever and ever less room for these nomads.

Though not wealthy as the world reckons riches, Mr. G. F. Watts has for many years past been generously making gifts of his best works to public institutions. Early in his career he painted the huge frescoes in the hall of Lincoln's Inn without fee. To the Corporation of Manchester Mr. Watts has given a fine version of "Love and Death," valued at £3,300, as well as "The Good Samaritan," and to Leicester, in memory of Thomas Cook, the tourists' agent, a copy of "Fata Morgana." In 1897 "Time, Death, and Judgment," which was originally lent to the Chapter of St. Paul's, became a gift, and occupies an excellent position on the wall of the centre transept. St. Jude's Whitechapel, also possesses copies of "Love and Death," "The Good Samaritan," "The Messenger of Death," and "Death Crowning Innocence." The Head-master of Eton College not long since received a replica of "Sir Galahad." This hangs in the school chapel, reminding the boys of the character of the knight "who knew not fear."

An interesting feature in the June number of the "Windsor Magazine" is an interview with Mr. G. F Watts, the most notable of living painters. Many of his masterpieces are reproduced; and the artist himself gives an indication of his purpose in painting them. He says: All my pictures in the Tate Gallery are symbolical and for all time. Their symbolism is, however, more suggestive than worked out in any detail. I want to make people think. My idea is really the Book of Ecclesiastes with a higher impulse. Yes, probably "Love and Life" best portrays my message to the age. Life, represented by the female figure, could never have reached such heights unless protected and guided by Love. "Sic Transit" also conveys some of the lessons I would teach. At the end of life a man has simply to leave behind the things he most prizes. The subject of Death, Mr. Watts says, has always fascinated him. "At one time it used to be pictured in a stern, repulsive form. It comes, of course, in a commanding manner. We have all to face Death, but it wears a dignified and peaceful aspect. My favourite thought recognises Death as the kind nurse who says, "Now, then, children, you must go to bed and wake up in the morning."

The provision for worshippers in South Australia is in "excess of the requirements of the population." In South Australia it is said to amount to 70 per cent. of the population. In Victoria it is at least 50 per cent. and in New South Wales about 40 per cent. In Queensland and Western Australia it is probably about the same. This at least speaks well for the zeal of those who were pioneers in that great land. Even in such a place as Broken Hill, populated by miners, diggers, operators, prospectors, carriers, and agents of different kinds, Mr. Hastings found churches of all denominations. Some of them were well sustained. Sunday-school work, Mr. Hastings points out, is efficiently sustained in Australia. For the Sunday-school festivals the churches are generally gaily decorated, as the anniversary is regarded as "The Children's Day." It is not a little surprising to a minister from the old land to be asked to "lecture" at an anniversary meeting. The gathering on the week-day then takes the form of a tea-meeting, followed by the report for the year, and possibly by a lecture by one man instead of speeches by several. The Christian Endeavour Society and Young People's Union are very popular adjuncts in church work in every part of Australia, and their conventions vie with those of America. The relation between the different sections of the Church is that of friendliness

PURELY PERSONAL.

I have rarely seen Mr. Balfour show strong emotion, writes Mr. T. P. O'Connor, so rarely, indeed, that I have felt inclined now and then to believe that he was incapable of emotion, and that he looked on all things with the Olympian calm of the apathetic and the languid. But I found I was wrong, and I found it all in a moment the other night in the House of Commons. Mr. Balfour was replying on the whole debate with reference to the Army scheme of Mr. Brodrick. It was a scheme which, as is known, has been somewhat severely criticised by some of Mr. Balfour's own followers; and at one time there was the idea for which, as it turned out, there was no foundation, that it might go hard with the Government in the division.

Now, Mr. Balfour is not at his best in making a speech on the Army; it is not a subject that he understands, and probably he would have found it impossible to pass an examination in even the elements of Mr. Brodrick's scheme. But it is the decree of tradition—which is as irresistible as fate—that the leader of the House shall wind up debates on big Government measures—whether he knows or cares anything about them or not; and poor Mr. Balfour had to submit to destiny. I did not think his speech a good one; yet it was at one moment in it that I caught—almost for the first time—that glimpse into the unseen and well concealed depths, which lie somewhere below the superficial flippancy and incoscience of Mr. Balfour.

Suddenly, in the midst of observations—commonplace enough, and not very telling—Mr. Balfour appeared to me to become strangely changed in look, manner, and, above all, voice, from his usual appearance. The face grew a curious grey white—almost pathetic and affrighting to see, the voice becames slow and almost broken, and, indeed, I felt so startled by the sight myself that I felt as if Mr. Balfour must be about to burst into a fit of hysterical tears. The painful moments went on—slowly slowly, and the grey pallor deepened and the voice became more subdued and broken, and for the time Mr. Balfour got that strange look of a man who is looking back on some abyss—as of the jaws of horror and of death—into which he had looked with affrighted eyes, and under the influence of whose freezing terror and narrowly escaped mouth he was still staggering and unnerved.

At last he got out the words which described this inner vision. He declared that a few weeks after the opening of the war he had been brought into personal familiarity with the terrible fact that the number of cartridges in the country for use by its soldiery was 3,300. Just think of all that meant! For there ought to have been as many millions as there were single cartridges, and if the country had been invaded at that moment, and if an enemy had got through the fleet, there was practically no ammunition, and therefore no army to meet it! It was a revelation of past peril—of terrible unpreparedness—which was so awful that many people have wondered whether Mr. Balfour was justified in making it.

With that point I have nothing to do here; the thing I wish to notice, is the extraordinary evidence it gave of profound and almost intolerable emotion on the part of Mr. Balfour. It carries out the theory I have heard propounded by more than one of Mr. Balffour's intimates—that no man felt so deeply as he did the anxieties and horrors of the Transvaal War, especially in the dark months of disaster in which it opened.

And yet here is a curious fact: I don't think the House even saw that Mr. Balfour was moved. It is not the first time I have seen a great moment escape all attention even in that supernaturally sharp and quick audience.

Mr. Gladstone wore gloves in the House of Commons just once; and then its exceptional character was intended to point a moral and adorn a tale. It arose in this way. During the fight on the admission of Mr. Bradlaugh to the House, the Government and Mr. Gladstone were beaten; for the majority of the House, consisting of all the Irish members, all the Conservatives, and many of the more religious Liberals, united in keeping Mr. Bradlaugh out. On that question, then, Mr. Gladstone ceased to be the representative of the majority of the House, though he was the Leader of the House, and his place was taken by Sir Stafford Northcote, though on other questions poor Sir Stafford was the feeble leader of a feeble minority. And Mr. Gladstone made up his mind that he would wash his hands of the whole business, the tremendous difficulties which he was shrewd enough to see, and throw all the responsibility for any future action on Sir Stafford. That is to say Sir Stafford had to confront Mr. Bradlaugh—and he was a formidable person to confront—when he tried to force his way into the House—had to confront the angry crowds which sometimes accompanied Mr. Bradlaugh—had also to confront the constituency of Northampton; which insisted on returning Mr. Bradlaugh again and again—in short, never was a poor man put in a tighter place.

It was to mark all this that Mr. Gladston almost ostentatiously relieved himself from the responsibility and position of Leader of the House. On one of the big days of fight with Bradlaugh, the G.O.M. entered with his hat on, a stick in his hand, and wearing gloves. He looked just as if he were about to start on a little holiday trip at the sea-side, and as if he had disengaged himself from all the work and worries of the House; in short, as if he were just going on a little spree. So much can a small change in the habits and garments of men signify in the House of Commons!

Among the delightful things in the biography of Mr. Childers is a letter from "Labby." Like all editors, "Labby" often gets credit for things of which he is an innocent as the unborn babe; and when poor Childers—who was a God-fearing Evangelical—was described in "Truth" as having lost a bundle of important official papers—and in a music-hall, of all places in the world—"Labby" was seriously remonstrated with. Whereupon "Labby" wrote this inimitable reply:

Pope's Villa, Twickenham,
October 9th, 1882.

I have only just returned from abroad, and I have not seen a copy of "Truth" for the last month as when one has every week to arrange a newspaper, one is too glad to forget its existance during a holiday I did not even know that there had been a "photographic portrait" of you until I received your note. I had requested who was writing these "portraits" to do so in a good natured vein, and, as regards Liberals, in a somewhat eulogistic one. I am exceedingly sorry that he should have allowed his fancy to run riot, but this is the fault of all periodical writers. Facts are their stumbling-block. They are ready to sit down at a desk and write for any length of time, but they will never give themselves the trouble to verify anything which they fancy that they have heard. Should you think it desirable, I would find some way of contradicting the story about the lost paper, without, of course, mentioning that the contradiction comes from you. A story, like bon mot" gets into general circulation and is almost invariably put down to the wrong person,

Though the carreer of Mr. Childers was prosperous and distinguished—he was a member of Parliament when he was thirty-two and cabinet minister when he was forty-one, and he held nearly very great office except that of Prime Minister—I cannot describe his life as a very happy one. He suffered a good deal from ill-health; and he lost both his wives under somewhat tragic circumstances. The first—whom he fell in love with when he was twenty-one and married before he was twenty-three—died at his side from an overdose of chloroform; and the second wife—also a most sweet and helpful companion—died just a short time before he did; and "at a moment when already the shadows were gathering around him." This terse but significant little entry will show all this meant to him; it comes at the end of some twenty pages of excellent and most interesting autobiography. The autobiography ends there. Mrs. Childers, to whom it had been dictated, died after a short illness, and Mr. Childers, who only survived her a few months, made no attempt to resume the work.

The Duchess of Cleveland, whose death has been so sudden and, notwithstanding her great age, so unexpected, was one of the most remarkable women of the age. As everyone knows, she was Lady Wilhelmina Stanhope, daughter of a former Lord Stanhope. She acted as train-bearer at the Coronation of the late Queen, and later, at the Royal marriage, officiated as one of the bridesmaids. In these days her beauty was of a striking order, and she possessed a wonderful grace of movement and bearing. Her first husband was Lord Dalmeny, and by him she became the mother of the present Lord Rosebery, of Lady Mary Hope and of Lady Leconfield. After a short married life, she became a widow and took as her second husband. Lord Harry Vane, who later became Duke of Cleveland, and owner of those historic homes, Raby Castle and Battle Abbey.

During the latter part of her ducal husband's lifetime the Duchess spent a quiet existence at her various country houses and at the gloomy town mansion, Cleveland House, St James's. Widowhood has a curiously different effect on the character of different personalities. The grief felt may be the same, but its immediate consequences are dissimilar. With some, life is over, and a convent-like seclusion maintained. But stronger natures are, as a rule, elastic, and return in due time to the duties and pleasures of life. And the late Duchess is a case in point. After the days of her mourning were ended, this marvellous old lady seemed to take a second lease of life. By the provisions of the late Duke's will, Raby Castle passed to Lord Barnard, but the Duchess was left Battle Abbey for her life.

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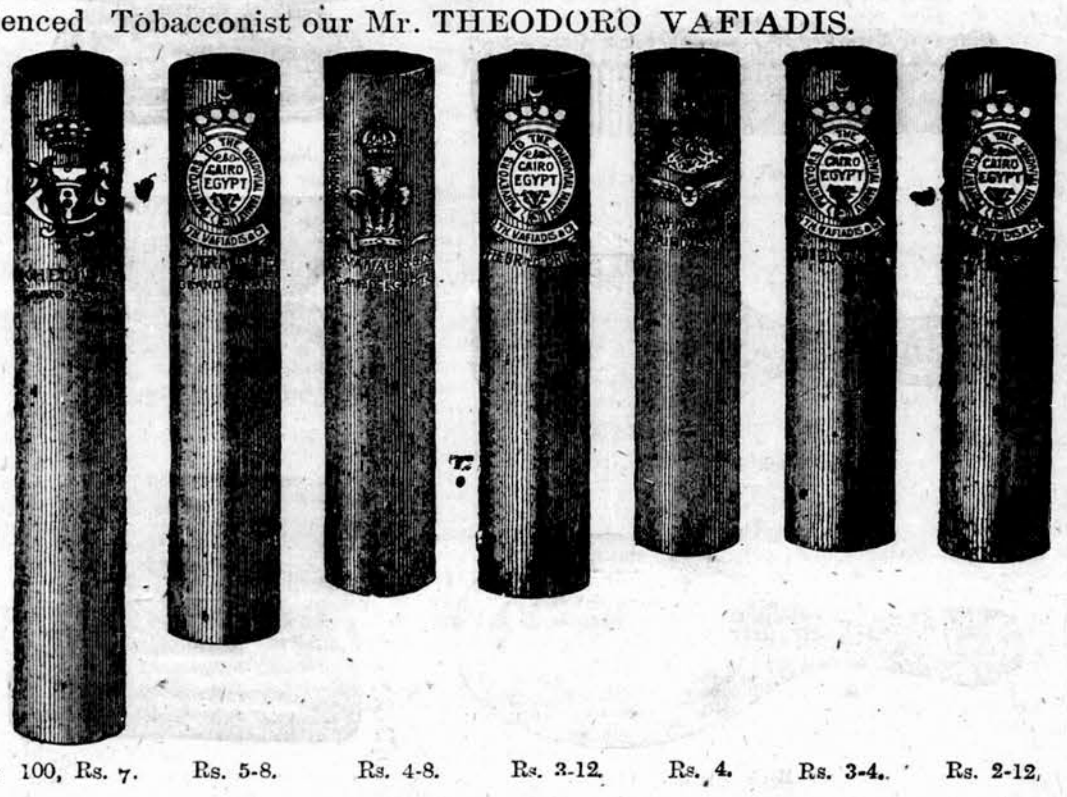
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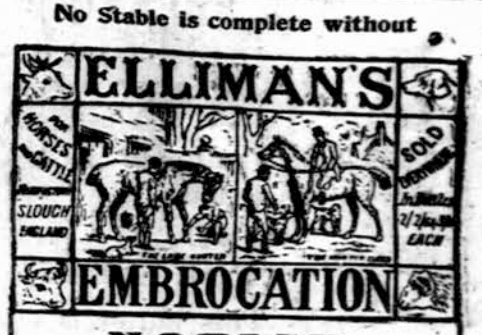

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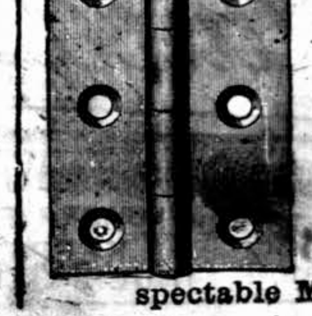

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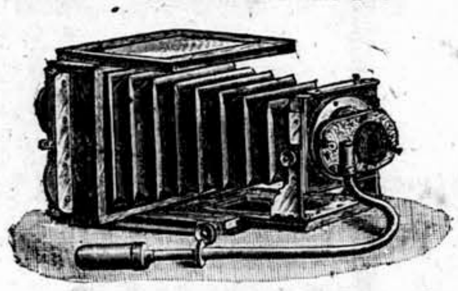

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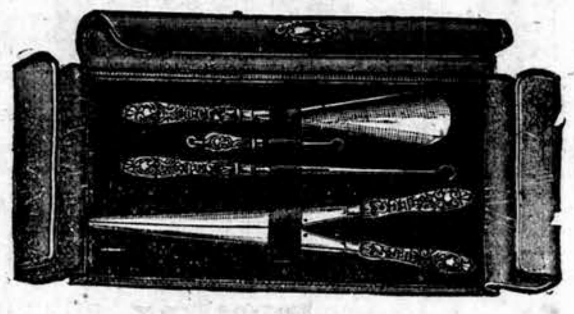

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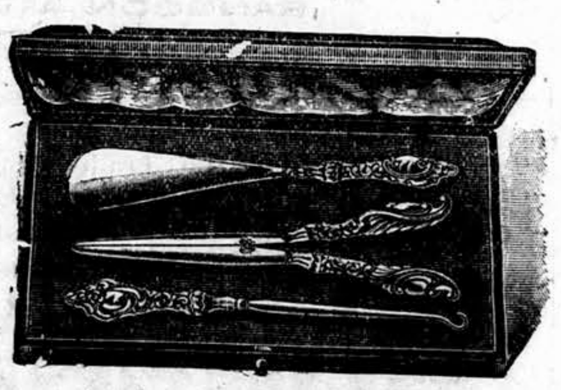

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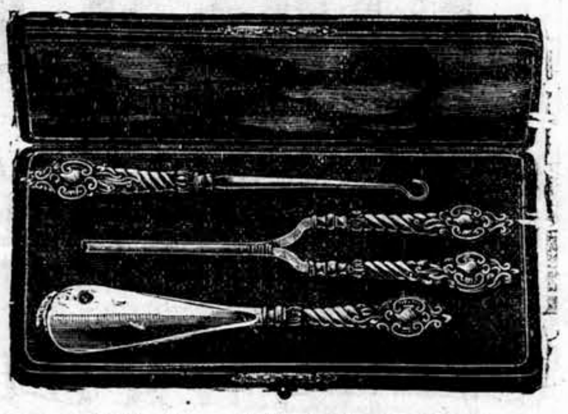

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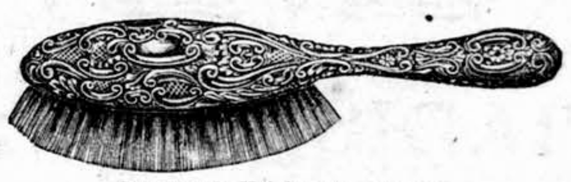

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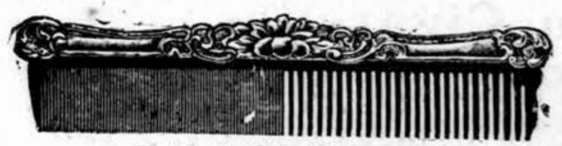

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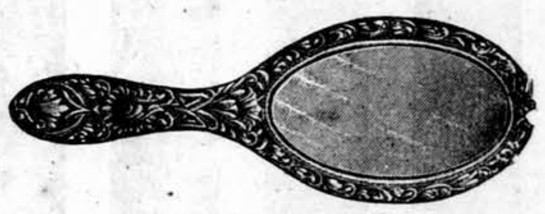

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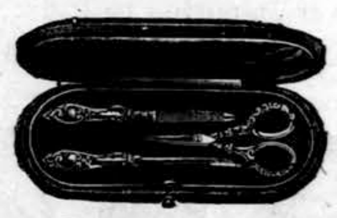

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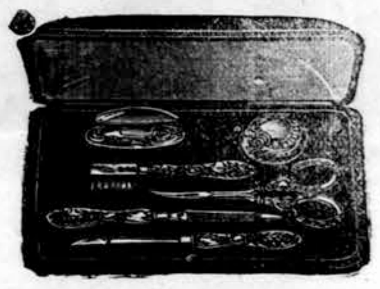

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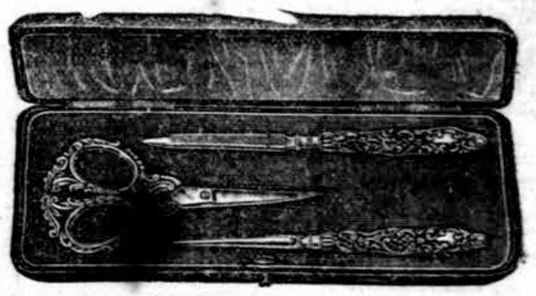

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